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Report

of the

Gettysburg Memorial

Commission



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COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 7, 1887.

His Excellency, Hon. J. B. Foraker, Governor of Ohio:

SIR—The undersigned members of the Commission created by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 21, 1886, entitled “An act to amend and supplement an act ‘to appropriate money to purchase land upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg’, passed May 4, 1885,” have the honor to submit herewith a report of their proceedings in pursuance of that act.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

H. A. AXLINE, Adjutant-General,

J. S. ROBINSON, Secretary of State,

EMIL KIESEWETTER, Auditor of State,

Gettysburg Memorial Commission.

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U. S. 2 May '82

✧ To the Governor ✧

THE COMMISSION charged by Act of the General Assembly with the erection upon the battle-field at Gettysburg, Penn., of suitable memorials to the Ohio organizations which took part in the battle upon that field, has the honor to report that it has substantially completed the task assigned it.

The Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State for the year 1886 narrated in detail the progress made by the Commission down to the time of the submission of that report. The principal points of that statement may properly be here recapitulated.

On the 4th of May, 1885, the General Assembly passed an act "to appropriate money to purchase land upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg." The act thus entitled appropriated for the purpose named the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended upon the requisition of the Adjutant-General, subject to the direction of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association. For consultation as to the best means of carrying into effect the purposes of this act a meeting of the surviving Ohio soldiers who took part in the battle was called by the Adjutant-General, and was held at the State Capitol July 4, 1885. At this meeting a resolution was adopted without dissent expressing the desire of the survivors of the battle that the money appropriated by the act of May 4 should first provide for designating all the localities on the field where Ohio soldiers fought, and recommending delay in expenditure of the appropriation should the law not authorize such designation. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to accompany the Adjutant-General to Gettysburg, and assist him in locating the positions in which Ohio troops fought.

On the 13th of the ensuing month this committee met at Gettysburg, representatives being present from the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, and One hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry, and from Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery. After inspecting the field the committee held an adjourned meeting, and, by resolution, declared it to be the sense of those present that the sum of two thousand dollars should be appropriated for each Ohio regiment, battery, or other organization which took part in the battle, for the erection upon the proper positions of suitable monuments and tablets, and for purchasing plats, opening thoroughfares, and keeping the grounds and memorials in good condition.

No further action of importance was taken in pursuance of the act of May 4, 1885, and only a small part (\$34.75) of the appropriation made by that act was expended.

Act Creating the Commission

At the regular session of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly an amendatory and supplementary act was passed, as follows:

[House Bill No. 159.]

AN ACT

To amend and supplement an act entitled "An act 'to appropriate money to purchase lands upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg,'" passed May 4, 1885.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the provisions of the aforesaid act there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, to be drawn and used as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Said sum herein appropriated shall be payable to a Commission consisting of the Adjutant-General, Secretary of State, and Auditor of State, to be by them used in meeting the expense of

obtaining grounds and sites on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and for the location and erection thereon of suitable memorials and monuments commemorative of the deeds of the soldiers from Ohio who fought on said battle-field, and also in procuring and erecting such memorials and monuments, and in meeting the expenses incident to the duty herein enjoined upon them, and in contributing to the Gettysburg Memorial Association such portion of said fund as they may deem proper in aid of the objects of said Memorial Association.

SEC. 3. The power conferred upon the Adjutant-General of Ohio by said act of May 4, 1885, to use and expend the said sum of five thousand dollars, is hereby so modified and enlarged as that he may use and expend the same for the same purposes, and with as full powers as they may the sum herein appropriated.

SEC. 4. In the execution of the trust hereby confided to the Commission they are authorized and enjoined to consult and avail themselves of the information, advice, and judgment of the living members of the different military organizations from Ohio that took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and if they shall deem it practicable, to cause to be erected at least one memorial structure for each of said organizations, and at such points as they shall find to be most befitting the ends hereby sought to be accomplished.

SEC. 5. The Adjutant-General shall also keep accurate account of all disbursements hereunder, and make full report thereof, and of the execution of their trust to the Governor, on or before the 15th of November of each year during the continuance of said trust.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 21, 1886. (O. L., Vol. 83, page 89.)

By virtue of the foregoing statute the Commission thus created was composed of the officers of the State whose names are appended to this report.

In order to obtain the authentic information necessary to the proper execution of their trust, the members of this Commission visited Gettysburg on the 15th and 16th of July, 1886, and made a careful inspection of the positions occupied by Ohio organizations during the battle. After this inspection, which included an examina-

tion of the memorials already erected on the field, the members of the Commission were unanimously of the opinion that each of the Ohio organizations which participated in the battle should have its own special memorial; that no two or more of these memorials should be of the same pattern or design, and that none of them should be duplicates of any of the memorials already erected on the field.

Selection of Designs

In pursuance of the opinion thus formed, the Commission issued the following circular:

PROPOSALS FOR GETTYSBURG MONUMENTS

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 7, 1886.

The undersigned having been constituted a Commission by act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed April 21, 1886, for the purpose of obtaining grounds and sites on the battle-field of Gettysburg for the location and erection thereon of suitable memorials and monuments commemorative of the deeds of the soldiers from Ohio who fought on said battle-field, hereby invite proposals to be presented for the erection of nineteen separate monuments at such places on said battle-field as may be designated by the Commission.

The monuments to be erected are for the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, and One hundred and Seventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Companies A and C of First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Batteries H, I, K, and L of First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery. Fourteen of said monuments are to be erected at a cost not to exceed \$1,500 each, and five at a cost not to exceed \$750 each; the inscriptions thereon to be such as the representatives of the above enumerated commands may designate.

All bids must be accompanied by designs, together with plans and specifications in detail for the work proposed, including tablets marking the right and left positions of the several regiments and batteries,

all of which shall be subject to the approval and acceptance of, or rejection by, the Commission, which right the Commission reserves in considering proposals submitted.

All bids to be addressed to the Gettysburg Memorial Commission, at the city of Columbus, Ohio. Said bids will be opened at the office of said Commission on Thursday, October 14, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., at which time and place all living members of the different military organizations from Ohio that took part in the battle of Gettysburg are invited to be present for the purpose of advising and aiding the Commission in the selection of designs.

H. A. AXLINE, Adjutant-General,
J. S. ROBINSON, Secretary of State,
E. KIESEWETTER, Auditor of State,

Gettysburg Memorial Commission.

The Commission subsequently modified its action by resolving that the memorials for which proposals had been invited should each cost precisely the same amount, viz., \$1,500.

In pursuance of the foregoing circular the Commission convened in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol on the 14th day of October, 1886, to receive proposals and designs. In response to the invitation of the Commission this meeting was numerously attended by soldiers of the organizations interested, all of which organizations were represented except Batteries I and K and the Sixth Cavalry. Many of the manufacturers of monuments were also present, either in person or by agents, and about six hundred designs, in all, were presented. The Commission continued its sessions during the 15th and 16th, and during these deliberations the following selections of designs were made by the soldiers in attendance:

Fourth Infantry: Design marked 1, of the Monumental Bronze Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Fifth Infantry: Design No. 6, of J. McElwaine, of Springfield, Ohio.

Seventh Infantry: Design No. 9, of the Berdge Granite Company, of Cleveland.

Eighth Infantry: Design marked 1, of the Monumental Bronze Company.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: Design No. 9, of the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, R. I.

Twenty-ninth Infantry: Design marked H, by Frank O. Weary, of Akron, to be executed by the Ryegate Granite Works.

Fifty-fifth Infantry: Design No. 201, of R. R. King, of Norwalk, Ohio.

Sixty-first Infantry: Design No. 108, of M. V. Mitchell & Son, Columbus, Ohio.

Sixty-sixth Infantry: Design No. 5, of J. McElwaine, Springfield, Ohio.

Seventy-third Infantry: Design No. 214, of the New England Granite Works, Hartford, Conn.

Seventy-fifth Infantry: Design No. —, of the Stratford Granite and Marble Works, of Stratford, Conn.

Eighty-second Infantry: Design by Thomas W. Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

One hundred and Seventh Infantry: Design No. 54, of the Smith Granite Works.

Sixth Cavalry: Design B, of the Monumental Bronze Company.

Battery H: Design No. 25, of the Smith Granite Company.

Battery L: Design marked I, of the Ryegate Granite Works.

At an adjourned meeting held November 15, the Commission approved the foregoing selections, with the following exceptions:

The design selected for the Eighth Infantry being the same as that chosen for the Fourth Infantry, was disapproved. For the Eighth, a design submitted by R. R. King, of Norwalk, Ohio, was subsequently selected by the Commission in conjunction with the committee representing the regiment.

The design chosen for the Twenty-ninth Infantry was afterwards materially modified, with the concurrence and approval of the committee representing that regiment. The modified design, as well as the original one, was mainly the work of Mr. F. O. Weary, a member of the regiment.

Modifications in the design selected for the Fifty-fifth Infantry were suggested by the committee of that regiment and consented to by the Commission.



COMPANIES G AND I
5TH OHIO INFANTRY
1ST BRIGADE
2D DIVISION 20 CORPS
JULY 2, 1862

OHIO

OHIO

The design selected for the Seventy-fifth Infantry being the same as that of one of the memorials already erected at Gettysburg, was disapproved, and in lieu of it a design submitted by Mr. Thomas W. Fox, of Cincinnati, was chosen, in concurrence with the committee representing the regiment.

For the organizations not represented, or not making a selection at the October meeting, designs were selected by the Commission as follows:

First Cavalry: Design No. 106, of M. V. Mitchell & Son, Columbus, Ohio, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the committee of that organization.

Battery I: Design No. 1, by Thomas W. Fox, Cincinnati.

Battery K: Design No. 34, by Frederick & Field, Quincy, Mass.

At the expressed wish of the ex-soldiers in attendance at the October meeting, the second Wednesday of September, 1887, was chosen as the day for dedication of the memorials to be erected.

Secretary Appointed

On the 9th of December, Mr. Alfred E. Lee, late captain in the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, was appointed Secretary to the Commission, and entered upon his duties as such.

Negotiation of Contracts

Contracts for the nineteen memorials were then awarded and negotiated, of dates as follows:

Fourth Infantry: The Monumental Bronze Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., April 21, 1887.

Fifth Infantry: J. McElwaine, of Springfield, Ohio, March 3, 1887.

Seventh Infantry: The Berdge Granite Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, March 24, 1887.

Eighth Infantry: R. R. King, of Norwalk, Ohio, March 23, 1887.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: The Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, Rhode Island, April 14, 1887.

Twenty-ninth Infantry: The Ryegate Granite Works, of South Ryegate, Vermont, March 1887.

Fifty-fifth Infantry: R. R. King, of Norwalk, Ohio, March 23, 1887.

Sixty-first Infantry: M. V. Mitchell & Son, of Columbus, Ohio, April 5, 1887.

Sixty-sixth Infantry: J. McElwaine, of Springfield, Ohio, March 3, 1887.

Seventy-third Infantry: The New England Granite Works, of Hartford, Conn., May 10, 1887.

Seventy-fifth Infantry: Thomas W. Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1887.

Eighty-second Infantry: Thomas W. Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1887.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry: The Smith Granite Company, April 14, 1887.

Battery H: The Smith Granite Company, April 14, 1887.

Battery I: Thomas W. Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1887.

Battery K: Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Mass., March 31, 1887.

Battery L: The Ryegate Granite Works, of South Ryegate, Vermont, March 18, 1887.

First Cavalry (Companies A and C): M. V. Mitchell & Son, of Columbus, Ohio, April 5, 1887.

Sixth Cavalry: Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Mass., March 31, 1887.

Duplicate contracts and specifications for each memorial were signed and delivered in the following form:

Form of Contract

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL

To the ——— of ——— contractor:

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT

Made at Columbus, this — day of —, 1887, between ———, of ———, party of the first part, and Henry A. Axline, Adjutant-General of Ohio, James S. Robinson, Secretary of State of Ohio,

and Emil Kiesewetter, Auditor of State of Ohio, together constituting a Commission appointed and hereunto authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio passed on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1886 (Ohio Laws, volume 83, pages 89 and 90), party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said ——— agree to manufacture, furnish, and erect complete upon a foundation to be provided and laid by said ———, on a plat of ground to be designated and provided by said Commission, party of the second part, on the Gettysburg battle-field, at or near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a monument commemorative of the services of ——— in the battle of Gettysburg, said monument to be composed of selected ———, corresponding with the specimen accompanying the specifications hereto, and to be, as to dimensions, style, ornaments, emblems, inscriptions, quality of materials, manner of erection, and all other details, in accordance with the design for said monument marked ———, as finally approved and accepted by said Commission, and also to be in accordance with the specifications for said foundation and monument hereto annexed, which said design and specifications form a part of this agreement.

Said party of the first part further agrees to provide and erect flanking posts not less than two in number, marking the right and left flanks of the said ——— during said battle of Gettysburg; all of said posts to be placed in such positions as said Commission shall designate, and to be manufactured of selected ———, in accordance with the specifications for said posts hereto annexed.

It is further stipulated and agreed by said party of the first part that said monument and flanking posts shall be manufactured and erected complete on the battle-field of Gettysburg, as specified in this contract and the accompanying designs and specifications, not later than the first day of September, A. D. 1887, and that when said monument and posts shall be completed they shall be set up at the works for inspection and approval should the said Commission so require.

Said party of the first part further agrees to furnish to said Commission at the time of signing this contract complete outline drawings of said monument drawn to a scale, accurately exhibiting its front, rear and side elevations, measurements, proportions, finish, and emblems as described in this contract and the accompanying specifications, which said drawings are hereby made a part of this agreement,

and shall be faithfully followed in the manufacture of said monument, except as may be otherwise provided in the specifications.

Said party of the first part further agrees to execute and deliver to said Commission a bond to the State of Ohio in the penal sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the said first party's stipulations herein.

And in consideration of the faithful performance of the foregoing, the said second party hereby agrees to certify and issue its, the said Gettysburg Memorial Commission's, voucher on the Auditor of State of the State of Ohio for payment of the sum of —— dollars to the order of the said —— within thirty days after the work herein contracted for shall be completed in full accordance with the terms of this contract, and with the design and specifications herein named, to the satisfaction and approval of the said Commission and of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this —— day of ——, 1887.

Witnesses:

Signatures:

Form of Specifications

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL

To the ——, to accompany contract with —— for the manufacture and erection of said memorial:

FOUNDATION

The foundation shall be pyramidal in form, shall extend not less than six feet below the natural surface of the ground, unless solid rock is struck, and shall be built in solid mass of selected rubble stone or split stone, thoroughly sealed and laid with best cement. The upper surface of the foundation shall be perfectly level, shall correspond in size with the lower bed of the base stone of the monument, and shall be pointed with cement so as to make a close and weather-proof joint.



MOUNDING AND SODDING

The masonry foundation shall be continued to such a height, not exceeding three feet above the natural surface of the ground, as the Commission may require, and shall be surrounded to its full height by earth and loam, graded and covered with growing sod, the whole to form a symmetrical mound which shall shed water, and keep the monument as dry and free from dirt as practicable.

MATERIALS

The monument, with all its ornaments, emblems, and inscriptions, shall be manufactured and composed of the best quality of ——— granite, selected as to grain and color, and each stone in the monument shall match the others in the foregoing particulars. The monument, including the base stones, shall be composed of not more than ——— separate pieces, and the granite used shall be entirely free from knots, flaws, and streaks, shall contain no deposits or traces of iron, and shall be guaranteed to be free from all discoloration resulting from the presence of such deposits in said stone for twenty-five years from the date of the erection of said monument.

QUALITY OF WORK

Twelve-cut work shall be employed on all exposed surfaces when not otherwise specified, and the same is implied whenever the terms “hammered surface” or “hammer dressed” are used. All polished surfaces shall receive a mirror finish, and shall be of such elevation and contrast to the hammered surface as to display all lettering distinct and sharp.

CARVED ORNAMENTS

All carved ornaments shown in the granite shall be first modeled in clay, plaster, or wood, and shall be faithful in details, and said models or photographs of the same, together with proof copies faithfully representing the size and style of letters, and the arrangement and matter of all inscriptions shall be submitted for the inspection and approval of the Commission before being cut in the stone.

BEDS AND JOINTS

The surfaces of the stones intended for the several beds forming the joints on the monument shall be dressed so as to make close joints, and the joints shall be neatly and tightly sealed with lead so as to render them entirely weather-proof.

DIMENSIONS

The dimensions of the monument shall be such as to secure proper proportions and the best effect. Its measurements shall be as follows :

First base.
Second base.
Third base.
Plinth.
Die.
Upper plinth.
Capital.
Finial.
Total height.
Miscellaneous.

EMBLEMS AND ORNAMENTS

All emblems and ornaments shall be in relief, and shall be artistically rendered. The following surfaces shall be polished :

The following surfaces shall be pointed :

The remaining surfaces shall be hammer-dressed, except when otherwise specified. The emblems upon the monument shall be as follows :

INSCRIPTIONS

All inscriptions shall be in polished letters, raised, except when otherwise particularly specified, and shall be cut sharp and clear. The inscriptions on the monument shall be as follows :

The terms "right and left," herein used, shall be held to mean right and left hand to the spectator facing the monument in front.

The foregoing inscriptions may be altered or amended, at the discretion of the Commission, at any time before being carved in the stone, provided such alterations or amendments shall cause no additional expense in carving or modeling.

FLANKING POSTS

The flanking posts shall consist each of but one piece, and shall extend not less than two and a half feet below, nor less than twenty inches above the natural surface of the ground. The flanking posts shall be manufactured of the best quality of ———, and shall match the monument in color, quality of material, and workmanship. Each post shall be ——— square, and shall bear the following inscriptions and emblems:

The exposed surfaces of the posts, when not otherwise specified, shall be hammer-dressed.

The foregoing specifications are hereby approved and accepted.

Witnesses:

Signatures:

form of Bond

It was required that each contract should be accompanied by a bond executed by the contractor in the following form, with sureties satisfactory to the Commission, and forfeit equal to double the amount paid for the memorial to be contracted for:

OHIO MEMORIALS AT GETTYSBURG

CONTRACTOR'S BOND

STATE OF OHIO:

Know All Men by These Presents, That ———, of ———, held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the penal sum of ——— Dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, ——— the said ——— bind— sel—— heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, firmly by these presents.

The condition of the above obligation is such that,

WHEREAS, The said ——— did, on the ——— day of ———, 1887, execute ——— contract with the Commission created by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed April 21, A. D. 1886, (Ohio Laws,

volume 83, pages 89 and 90), entitled “ An act to amend and supplement an act ‘to appropriate money to purchase lands upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battle field of Gettysburg,’ passed May 4, 1885;” and,

WHEREAS, The said ——— ha— by said contract covenanted with said Commission to manufacture, furnish, and erect upon a plat of ground to be designated and provided by said Commission a certain monument commemorative of the services of the ——— in the battle of Gettysburg; and

WHEREAS, The said ——— ha— covenanted in said contract to manufacture, furnish, and erect said monument and the foundation therefor, in accordance with designs and specifications accompanying said contract and described therein; and

WHEREAS, The said ——— ha— further covenanted in said contract to manufacture, provide and place in positions to be designated by said Commission, certain marking posts indicating the right and left of the position occupied by said ——— during the battle of Gettysburg, said marking posts to be furnished and placed in position in accordance with a certain design and specifications accompanying and described in said contract.

Now, Therefore, If the said ——— shall faithfully, truly, and fully perform all ——— covenants in accordance with said contract and the designs and specifications accompanying the same, then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 1887.

Signatures:

The within bond is approved as being in compliance with the laws.

The contractors were further required to deposit with the Commission specimens of the material used in their work, and to submit tracings of all lettering, and photographs or models of all carvings, to be corrected and approved by the Commission.

Special Tablets

At the earnest request of the committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, the Commission authorized and contracted for the erection of a tablet marking the position occupied by Companies G



and I of that regiment when, as a detached force, they held an advanced line near the Emmittsburg Road on the 2d of July, 1863. This tablet, with two accompanying flanking posts, all in white bronze, was contracted for with the monumental Bronze Company, at a cost, when set complete, of two hundred dollars.

At the request of the committee of the Sixty-sixth Infantry a tablet was granted marking the position held by that regiment in advance of the Union breastworks on Culp's Hill, July 3, 1863. This tablet was manufactured and erected by Messrs. Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Mass. It is composed of Quincy granite, and cost \$55.00.

Unfulfilled Contracts

During the latter part of July it was ascertained that the Berdge Granite Company, owing to the death of its principal member and business manager, would not execute its contract for the memorial to the Seventh Infantry. As but six weeks then remained until the time appointed for the dedication of the memorials, it was deemed important that a new contract should be made under such conditions as would afford special guaranties that the work would be finished within the allotted period. The Smith Granite Company having offered such guaranties, and also submitted an acceptable design, that company was chosen to execute the work and fulfilled its engagements within the time required. This contract was closed on the first day of August with requirement and guaranty that the monument should be set complete by the 14th of September following.

Only a few days before the date fixed for the dedication, the Commission learned, much to its surprise and regret, that the memorial to the Eighth Infantry would not be erected at or near the time stipulated, the sub-contractors to whom the work had been awarded having entirely failed to fulfill their agreement with the contractor. For the disappointment thus caused the Commission was in no wise responsible, as it had done all in its power to facilitate the work, and had been led to believe, up to the time mentioned, that there would be no serious delay in its completion.

There were some other delays in the fulfillment of contracts, but it is gratifying to remark that, with comparatively few exceptions, the

memorials were set complete before the day of dedication. The exceptions were those of the Fifth, Eighth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth Infantry and the First Cavalry. The memorial last named was in position but not lettered, and the memorials of the Sixty-first and Seventy-fifth were not set, and were but partly delivered. Those of the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Infantry were erected complete, or nearly so, during the dedication week.

The only memorials remaining incomplete at the date of this report are those of the Eighth and Seventy-fifth Infantry, and these, it is expected, will be in position at an early day.

Quality of the Work

Great care has been taken to obtain work which shall be durable, and which shall at the same time be in good taste and bear comparison with what has been done, or will be done by other States to commemorate the services of their troops in the battle.

Location of the Memorials

The locations obtained for the Ohio memorials are, almost without exception, admirable. While so placed as to designate the exact positions where our troops fought, the monuments are easily accessible, and have such advantages as to elevation and view as to contribute greatly to their appearance and effect. Their locations with respect to the general topography of the field are as follows:

Fourth Infantry: East Cemetery Hill. The monument stands on ground over which the regiment charged when assisting in the repulse of Early's assault upon the Hill during the evening of July 2, 1863.

Fourth Infantry, Companies G and I: Emmitsburg Road. The monument indicates approximately the ground covered by these companies when deployed as a skirmish line in front of the main line of battle during the afternoon and evening of July 2. While holding this position the companies lost about half their number in killed and wounded.



OHIO INFANTRY,
CARROLLS BRIG. 3^d DIV.
2^d CORPS.
JULY 2, 1863.

OHIO'S TRIBUTE

MOSS ENG. BUILT

Fifth Infantry: Between the Baltimore Pike and Culp's Hill. From this position the regiment delivered its fire with great effect when the enemy, endeavoring to seize the Pike, charged into the open field in front of the monument on the morning of July 3, 1863. The driveway over Culp's Hill, laid out by the Battlefield Memorial Association, passes a few yards in front of the monument.

Seventh Infantry: Culp's Hill, near the right of Greene's Brigade. The position is commanding, and was a very important one during the battle of the morning of July 3. The Union works to the right of this point, after having been vacated by the Twelfth Corps, were seized by Johnson's Confederate Division during the evening of July 2. During the morning of July 3 the Confederates were driven out of these works after a seven hours' battle. The Seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, returning with the Twelfth Corps, assisted in holding this position against the assaults of the enemy.

Eighth Infantry: Emmittsburg Road. The regiment having been sent forward to seize ground in front of the main line of battle on Cemetery Ridge, held the position taken from 4 o'clock p. m., July 2, until the close of the fighting, next day. During Longstreet's assault on the afternoon of July 2, the enemy's assaulting column passed by the Eighth, which kept its position, although alone and unsupported, and changing front attacked the enemy in flank. The monument indicates approximately the ground where this action took place, and stands beside one of the principal thoroughfares of the field.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: Barlow's Knoll, on the right of the First Day's line. Here the Twenty-fifth and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry made a stubborn fight until the enemy had passed by their flank on the right in his movement toward the town. Their losses here were very severe. The site of the monument commands a view over the entire theatre of the First Day's battle, as far as Seminary Ridge.

Twenty-ninth Infantry: Culp's Hill. The line of Union breast-works, extending over the Hill, lies within a few yards of the monument. Here the Twenty-ninth assisted in repelling the enemy,


as already stated. The battle-field avenue over the Hill passes near the monument.

Fifty-fifth Infantry: At the crossing of the Emmitsburg and Taneytown roads, on the south side of the town. Here the Fifty-fifth, with the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry on its left, was engaged in vigorous skirmish fighting from the time the enemy seized the town until the close of the battle. The position is one which nearly all battle field tourists will pass.

Sixty-first Infantry: On the Eleventh Corps Avenue, Right Centre of First Day's line. The monument stands on ground over which the Sixty-first advanced when fighting as skirmishers in support of Dilger's Ohio Battery. The monument rises in the midst of open fields, gently rolling, and can be seen for a long distance. The Eleventh Corps Avenue, on which this memorial and those of the Twenty-fifth, Eighty-second, and One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, and of Battery I, are located, was opened by the Battle Field Memorial Association within the present year, and is one of the finest thoroughfares on the field.

Sixty-sixth Infantry: Near the summit of Culp's Hill, just outside the Union breastworks. After having taken an active part on July 2, in establishing and holding the line further to the right, the Sixty-sixth, at daybreak July 3, was ordered to move outside the Union breastworks and make a demonstration on the enemy's right flank. The monument indicates the point at which the crossing took place, and where the right of the line was established. It stands on one of the huge granite boulders which are imbedded on the hillside, and, although surrounded by forest trees, commands a fine view over the country in the direction of Benner's Hill.

Seventy-third Infantry: On the Taneytown Road, adjacent to the National Cemetery. In this position the Seventy-third did vigorous skirmish fighting with the Confederate troops of Rodes's Division. On its right was the 55th Ohio Infantry similarly engaged. Col. Orland Smith's Brigade, of which these regiments formed a part, was the nucleus upon which the Army of the Potomac formed its lines, right and left, after the First Day's battle. That part of the Taneytown Road on which the Seventy-third memorial stands is one of the main thoroughfares for all tourists of the field.



25TH AND 75TH
OHIO INFANTRY
2ND BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION 11TH CORPS
THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE LEFT FLANK OF
THE 25TH AND THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE 75TH
OHIO INFANTRY, JULY 1, 1863.

THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

Seventy-fifth Infantry: At the northeastern base of Cemetery Hill. Here the Seventy-fifth, with the Twenty-fifth on its left, established and held its line after the withdrawal of the Eleventh Corps from the scene of the First Day's battle. When the enemy gained the batteries on the summit of the hill during his assault on the evening of July 2, he had passed to the rear of these regiments, which nevertheless maintained their ground. The severity of their loss indicates the character of their fighting.

Eighty-second Infantry: On the Eleventh Corps Avenue, right of First Day's line. The position first occupied by this regiment was much nearer the town, where it supported two guns of Dilger's Battery in an open field, on the right of the Carlisle Road. This was before the enemy's advance on the right (during the battle of the First Day) was developed. To meet that advance, Krzyzanowski's Brigade (of which the Eighty-second was a part) changed front to the right and advanced under fire of the enemy's batteries on Seminary Ridge, across the open fields. Having crossed the Poor House Lane, the Eighty-second (demolishing the fences in its path) moved on over the open ground on which the monument stands until it encountered the enemy advancing from the opposite direction. Its line of battle was established one hundred and twenty-five yards beyond the monument. Here it fought until the enemy had passed Barlow's Knoll and was approaching the town on the Harrisburg Road. Much of its loss occurred while fighting its way through the town to Cemetery Hill. During July 2 and 3 it held a position in the line on the hill within the precincts of the present National Cemetery. Its monument has a commanding site and is seen from afar.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry: Near Barlow's Knoll, on the right of the First Day's line. Here the One hundred and Seventh fought stubbornly until the enemy had carried Barlow's Knoll. It then withdrew, with the rest of Barlow's Division, to Cemetery Hill. This regiment, like the Eighty-second, also lost heavily in fighting its way back to the hill through the town, which the enemy had reached by the Harrisburg Road in advance of our troops. During July 2 and 3, the One Hundred and Seventh held a position on Cemetery Hill between the present town reservoir and the town. In this position, which is marked by flanking posts, the One hundred and Seventh

encountered and assisted in repelling the charge of Hays's Louisiana "Tigers" on the evening of July 2, as narrated in the legend. The heavy loss of this regiment attests the severity of its work. The monument stands in open ground, where it produces a fine effect.

Battery H: In the National Cemetery, near the Old Cemetery wall. Permission to place the memorial here was applied for by the Commission, and promptly granted by the War Department at Washington. The site is an admirable one, on the high ground back of the National Monument and near the principal driveway. The memorial stands on the ground occupied by the battery, which also held a position for a time in the Old Cemetery, back of the memorial.

Battery I: On the Eleventh Corps Avenue, right center of First Day's line. The monument marks the position of the four guns stationed about three hundred yards to the left of the Carlisle Road. From this point Captain Dilger engaged and badly used up Page's Confederate Battery, stationed near a large red barn on the eastern slope of Seminary Ridge. Dilger's guns, including those supported by the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry on the right of the Carlisle Road, also engaged and roughly handled some of the Confederate batteries on the summit of the ridge. When the battery was obliged to withdraw from this position, it halted and fired at intervals, stubbornly contesting the ground until it gained a position on Cemetery Hill, where it remained until the close of the battle. The monument stands on a gentle knoll, surrounded by open country, and is one of the most conspicuous objects on that part of the field.

Battery K: At the corner of Carlisle and Lincoln streets, on the Pennsylvania College grounds. Here, as narrated in the legend, this battery was stationed in reserve. It fought desperately in this position until the enemy, coming in upon its right and rear, captured two of its guns and obliged the others to retire. The memorial occupies a most admirable site, where its remarkably fine lettering and carvings show to excellent advantage. The site was promptly and generously conceded by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania College upon application by the Commission.

Battery L: On the north slope of Little Round Top, about thirty yards from the summit. The memorial marks the spot to which two

guns of this battery were dragged by hand over the huge granite boulders, the teams being left at the rear. Two other guns were stationed about fifty yards in rear of these, covering the road which leads out to the Bloody Wheat Field and the Peach Orchard. The right section was posted on a spur of the Ridge just to the right of that road. The position of this section is marked by the right flanking post. During the battle, the slope of Little Round Top in front of the memorial was bare of timber. Some young trees which have grown up since somewhat obstruct the view, but when these shall be cut away (as will be done) this memorial can be seen nearly the entire length of the field.

First Cavalry, Companies A and C: At General Pleasonton's headquarters, near the Taneytown Road. The headquarters of General Meade, on the same road, are about a quarter of a mile nearer town. The Battle Field Memorial Association now owns a strip of land extending from (and including) the Pleasonton headquarters on the Taneytown Road westward over Cemetery Ridge to the Emmitsburg Road. An avenue will be opened on this strip across the Ridge from the one road to the other, giving access to the Pleasonton Headquarters by three of the principal battle field thoroughfares. This will make those Headquarters a very desirable site for all the cavalry memorials of regiments (of which there are several) having no line of battle position on the field. Those of the First and Sixth Ohio Cavalry being the first to be located there, they had the first choice of positions, and they obtained the best. Companies A and C, as their legend narrates, were chiefly engaged in furnishing bearers of dispatches during the battle.

Sixth Cavalry: About seventy yards to the right of the memorial of the First Cavalry, and equidistant from the road. Directly to the rear the ground, which is open, slopes upward to Cemetery Ridge. The foundation of this memorial is well raised, and its beautiful lettering and spirited carvings are displayed with fine effect. The relations of this regiment to the battle, and its participation in the campaign are succinctly stated in its legend.

Foundations

The foundations of the monuments, when not consisting of natural rock, have been carried below the frost line, and have also been raised sufficiently above the natural surface to turn off the water and afford good display of the work. The ground around them has been neatly mounded up and sodded.

Inscriptions and Carvings

It has been a matter of special care to secure simplicity and historical correctness in the inscriptions, and also distinct, durable, and artistic carving. This has necessitated a great deal of investigation, correspondence, and watchful supervision, and the results are, on the whole, highly satisfactory. The carvings are much admired, and some of them are considered very fine works of art. The legends, without being diffuse, are comprehensive, legible, and appropriate. As these are probably the only special memorials of this kind which the organizations concerned will ever have, it was deemed proper to inscribe each one with an outline of general service, in addition to the Gettysburg legend. This outline embraces a list of the principal battles in which the organization represented took part, the dates of its muster-in and muster-out, and, in a few cases, its aggregate strength and loss during the war.

The Gettysburg legend, usually occupying the front and right hand (sometimes also the left hand) panels, states the name of the organization, its brigade, division and army corps assignment, and its service, strength, and loss during the battle. In all cases credit is conspicuously given to the State on the front of the monuments for their erection.

The dimensions, legends, and carvings of the memorials are as follows:

Fourth Infantry

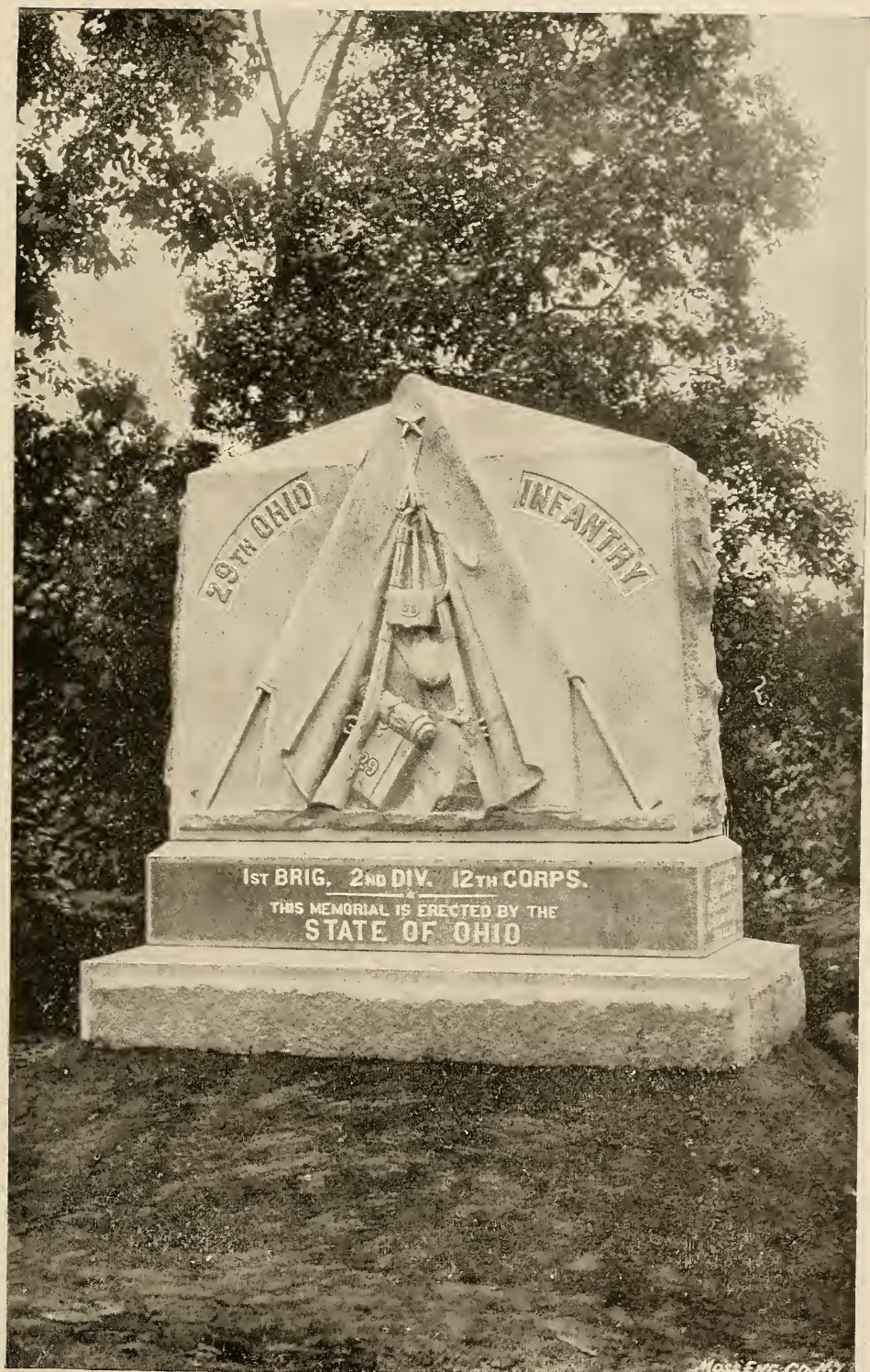
Material—White bronze.

Dimensions—

First base—7 feet x 7 feet x 2 feet.

Second base and plinth—5 feet 6 inches x 5 feet 6 inches x 3 feet one inch.

Pedestal—3 feet 9 inches x 3 feet 9 inches x 5 feet 10 inches.



Die—2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 9 feet 5 inches.
 Capital—1 foot 3 inches x 1 foot 3 inches x 2 feet 10 inches.
 Statue—6 feet 6 inches high.
 Base of statue—1 foot 4 inches x 1 foot 4 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.
 Total height—30 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On capital, four sides: Ohio.

At centre of die, four sides: A trefoil (Second Corps badge), surrounded by a wreath.

On base of die: Front face, Ohio coat of arms; rear face, National coat of arms; right face, stand of National colors; left face, stand of muskets.

Front side of pedestal: Fourth Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

Right side of pedestal: On the evening of July 2, 1863, Carroll's Brigade was sent from its position with the Second Corps to re-enforce this portion of the line, and this monument marks the position where, as part of that brigade, the Fourth Ohio Infantry at that time participated in repelling an attack of the enemy.

Left side of pedestal: Gettysburg, July 2, 3, 1863.

KILLED

Capt. Samuel J. Shoub, Co. I.	Private Asa O. Davis, Co. G.
Lient. Addison H. Edgar, Co. G.	David W. Collins, Co. G.
Corp. John Debolt, Co. B.	Andrew Myers, Co. G.
Private James W. Harl, Co. A.	Simon Rollenson, Co. I.
William Bain, Co. G.	Jacob Sheak, Co. I.
George H. Martin, Co. G.	Henry W. Stark, Co. I.

WOUNDED

Capt. Peter Grubb, Co. G.	Private Michael Hermann, Co. G.
Sergt. M. V. B. Longworth, Co. G.	Henry P. Pfeiffer, Co. G.
Corp. Lyman S. Ensign, Co. F.	Wm. Shinderwolf, Co. G.
Private Wm. D. Breyfogle, Co. C.	George W. Wilcox, Co. G.
Samuel Wells, Co. C.	John Winstead, Co. I.
Finley Bain, Co. C.	Jacob Boyer, Co. K.
James Holloway, Co. D.	Joseph Short, Co. K.
Reason Gillmore, Co. G.	

Rear of pedestal:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Rich Mountain.	Robertson's Tavern.
Romney.	Mine Run.
Blue's Gap.	Morton's Ford.
Winchester.	Wilderness.
Front Royal.	Laurel Hill.
Harrison's Landing.	Spottsylvania.
Fredericksburg.	Ny River.
Chancellorsville.	North Anna River.
Gettysburg.	Totopotomoy.
Bristoe Station.	Cold Harbor.

On plinth to pedestal, four sides: Carroll's Brigade.

On front of second base: Ohio's Tribute.

On rear of second base: Organized for three months' service at Columbus, Ohio, April 21, 1861. Reorganized for three years' service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 5, 1861. Mustered out at expiration of term of service, June 22, 1864.

On right of second base: Companies A and B from Mt. Vernon, Knox County. Companies C and I from Delaware, Delaware County. Companies D and G from Kenton, Hardin County.

On left of second base: Companies H and K from Marion, Marion County. Company E from Wooster, Wayne County. Company F from Canton, Stark County.

On flanking posts—front: Right, Fourth O. V. I. Left, Fourth O. V. I. On top of each post, a trefoil, in relief.

Fourth Infantry—Companies G and I

Material—White bronze.

Dimensions—First base, 2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches.

Total height 6 feet 5 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

Sides of lower base finished in imitation rock-facings, with hammer-dressed margins.

On front of pedestal: Companies G and I, Fourth Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps. July 2, 1863.

Right of pedestal: At 3 P. M., July 2, 1863, while the regiment was lying on Cemetery Ridge, Companies G and I, Fourth Ohio Infantry, detached under Captain Peter Grubb of Company G, advanced to this position where, with severe loss, they engaged the enemy during the remainder of the day. Late in the evening they were withdrawn to the regiment on East Cemetery Hill.

Left of pedestal: In honor of her brave sons who fought here, the State of Ohio erects this memorial.

Rear of pedestal: Pro Patria.

On front of shaft: A trefoil surrounded by a wreath, and above it crossed Springfield muskets, all in relief.

On upper part of shaft: A cartridge box suspended by an infantry belt.

On flanking posts—front: Right, Companies G and I, Fourth O. V. I. Left, Companies G and I. Fourth O. V. I. A trefoil is cast in relief on the top of each post.

Fifth Infantry

Material—Barre Vermont granite.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Second base—4 feet 9 inches x 4 feet 9 inches x 1 foot.

Plinth—4 feet x 4 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Die—3 feet x 3 feet at base; 2 feet 9 in. x 2 feet 9 in. at top; height, 4 feet 9 in.

Capital—3 feet 8 inches x 3 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 6 inches.

Finial—2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet.

Total height—12 feet 3 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

On front of die, in demi-relief: National flag crossing a Springfield musket.

On capital, four sides: A five pointed star, the badge of the Twelfth Corps. The star is eight inches in diameter, and carved in relief.

The finial represents two infantry knapsacks inclined together at the top. In the front and rear angles between the knapsacks is carved the image of an owl, the badge of the regiment.

On front of die, in circular line of raised letters, below emblem: *Boys, keep the colors up*—these words having been adopted as the motto of the regiment after being spoken by Captain Whitcome of Company E when mortally wounded in the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862.

On front and rear of plinth: Fifth Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps.

Right and left of plinth: Cincinnati Regiment.

Rear of die: Fifth Ohio Infantry, organized June 21, 1861; mustered out July 26, 1865.

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Blue's Gap.	Lookout Mountain.
Winchester, 1862.	Rocky Face.
Lewiston, near Port Republic.	Resaca.
Cedar Mountain.	New Hope Church.
Antietam.	Little Kenesaw.
Dumfries.	Peach Tree Creek.
Chancellorsville.	Atlanta.
Gettysburg.	Savannah.
Wauhatchie.	Carolina Campaign.

Right of die: Fifth Ohio Infantry. Arriving in position at 5 p. m., July 1, was detached and held extreme left of line on north side of little Round Top. Morning of July 2 moved to Culp's Hill, and at evening moved as far as Rock Creek to re-enforce the left. Returned to Culp's Hill during the night, and on the morning of July 3 was engaged where this monument stands until 11 a. m. in repulsing the enemy and retaking the Union works.

Left of die: Fifth Ohio Infantry, Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Present for duty 315. Killed 2. Wounded 16. Total loss 18.

On flanking posts—front: Right, Fifth O. V. I. Left, Fifth O. V. I. A five pointed star, in relief, being carved on each post between the lines of the legend.



Seventh Infantry

Material—Rose Westerly granite, with base of Blue Westerly.

Dimensions—

First base—8 feet x 8 feet x 10 inches.

Second base—5 feet 2 inches x 5 feet 2 inches x 1 foot 3 inches.

Third base—5 feet 6 inches x 5 feet 6 inches at bottom x 1 foot 2 inches.

Die—4 feet 1 inch x 4 feet 1 inch x 5 feet 10 inches x 3 feet 6 inches.

Capital as per tracing and design.

Total height, 12 feet 3 inches.

This memorial is finished in castellated style, and bears on its front a bronze medallion representing the Ohio coat of arms. In a corresponding position on the rear of the die is a medallion of the same size and material, representing in bas-relief the image of a rooster, with the inscription: Badge of the Seventh Ohio Infantry.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front panel of die: A five-pointed star, and below it the legend: Seventh Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

Right panel of die: Seventh Ohio Infantry. Arrived near Little Round Top, evening of July 1. On July 2 held positions on Culp's Hill from morning until 6 p. m., then moved with Brigade to support the left. Returned at midnight to Culp's Hill, and remained there until the close of the battle.

Left panel of die: Seventh Ohio Infantry. Served with the National armies in Virginia, and in the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns. Was transferred in September, 1863, to the Army of the Cumberland, and served with that army until June, 1864.

Rear panel of die: Seventh Ohio Infantry. Mustered in for three months April 30, 1861. Mustered in for three years June 21, 1861. Mustered out in June, 1864.

On band above panel on right hand side of die: *Dulce et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori.*

On corresponding band on left hand side: Ohio Honors Her Brave Sons.

On sloping front of third base: A carving in demi-relief, representing crossed muskets and wreath.

On flanking posts—front: Right, Seventh O. V. I. Left, Seventh O. V. I. A five pointed star being carved on each post between the lines of the legend.

Eighth Infantry

Material—Concord granite.

Dimensions—

First base—5 feet 5 inches x 5 feet 5 inches x 1 foot 3 inches.

Second base—4 feet 2 inches x 4 feet 2 inches x 1 foot.

First die—3 feet 4 inches x 3 feet 4 inches x 2 feet.

Second die—2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet 4 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

Third die—2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet 6 inches.

Capital—2 feet x 2½ inches x 2 feet 2½ inches x 1 foot 2 inches.

Plinth—1 foot 5 inches x 1 foot 5 inches x 5 inches.

Statue—5 feet high.

Total height—15 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

Front of second die: 8th Ohio Infantry, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, July 2, 3, 1863.

Right of second die: The 8th Ohio Infantry under Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, took this position at 1 p. m., July 2, after a brief skirmish, and held it July 2 and 3. During Longstreet's assault, July 3, the regiment advanced, and by left wheel attacked the enemy in flank, capturing three flags and numerous prisoners.

Left of second die: 8th Ohio Infantry, July 2, 3, 1863. Engaged, 209; killed, 18; wounded, 83; missing, 1; total loss, 102.

Rear of second die: The 8th Ohio Infantry was organized for 3 months April 29, and for 3 years June 24, 1861. It took part in the battles of Romney, Winchester (1832), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many other important engagements. Was mustered out July 13, 1864.

Front of second base: Ohio's Tribute.

Front of first die: Ohio Coat of Arms.

On four panels of capital: A trefoil.

On base of statue: 38 five-pointed stars, viz: 9 in front, 9 in rear, and 10 on each side.

On flanking posts—front: 8th O. V. I., right. 8th O. V. I., left. A trefoil in relief being carved on each post between the lines of the legend.

Twenty-fifth Infantry

Material—Blue Westerly granite.

Dimensions—

First base—8 feet x 5 feet 1 inch x 1 foot 3 inches.

Second base—6 feet 3 inches x 3 feet 4 inches x 11 inches.

Die—5 feet 7 inches x 2 feet 8 inches x 3 feet 2 inches.

Total height—5 feet 4 inches.

Flanking posts—

Depth below grade line—2 feet 6 inches.

Size above grade line—1 foot 6 inches x 10 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

This regiment and the 75th Infantry have joint inscriptions. Those on the 25th memorial, on Barlow's Knoll, are:

On front of die: 25th and 75th Ohio Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Corps. This monument marks the left flank of the 25th and the right flank of the 75th Ohio Infantry, July 1, 1863.

Front of second base: This monument is erected by the State of Ohio.

Front and rear gable on top of die: A crescent in relief.

Right end of die: Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. 25th Ohio Infantry. Engaged, 220; killed, 16; wounded, 96; missing, 71; total loss, 183. 75th Ohio Infantry: Engaged, 269; killed or mortally wounded, 38; additional wounded, 62; missing, 86; total loss, 186.

Left end of die: 25th Ohio Infantry. Organized for 3 years November 7, 1861. Re-enlisted for 3 years January, 1864. Mustered out June 1866. 75th Ohio Infantry: Organized for 3 years November 7, 1861. Mustered out and battalion organized January 17, 1865. Battalion mustered out July 27, 1865.

Rear of die: Arriving at Gettysburg from Emmittsburg July 1, 1863, the 25th and 75th Ohio Infantry advanced beyond the town, under a heavy cannonade. Took position here, supporting Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery. During July 2 and 3, they held an advanced line on East Cemetery Hill, and early July 4 led the advance into the town.

On flanking posts—front: Right, 25th O. V. I. Left, 25th O. V. I.

A crescent (the badge of the Eleventh Corps) is carved on each post.

The flanking posts have been used to mark the line held by the regiment, July 2 and 3, on Cemetery Hill.

Twenty-ninth Infantry

Material—Ryegate granite.

Dimensions—

First base—10 feet x 4 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.

Second base—8 feet 6 inches x 3 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Die—8 feet x 2 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 8 inches.

Total height—9 feet 6 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

A triangular projection from the front of the die represents the front of a "wall" tent with canvas folded back, disclosing stacked muskets with canteen, cartridge-box, drum, and knapsack, the latter bearing the figures 29, in relief.

On front of die, in a curved line, one-half on either side of the triangular projection, the legend, in large raised letters: 29th Ohio Infantry.

On front of second base: 1st Brigade 2d Division 12th Corps. This memorial is erected by the State of Ohio.

Right of second base: Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. Engaged, 332; killed, 7; wounded, 31—2 mortally; total loss, 38.

Left of second base: Mustered in for 3 years, August to December, 1861. Re-enlisted as veterans December 10, 1863. Mustered out July 8 to 13, 1865.

Rear of second base: The Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanded by Captain Edward Hayes, J. B. Storer Adjutant, occupied several positions in this vicinity, both in the intrenchments and in reserve, July 2 and 3, 1863.

In triangular space on rear of die, corresponding with similar space on front, the legend:

PRINCIPAL BATTLES

Winchester, 1862.	New Hope Church.
Port Republic, June 9, 1862.	Pine Mountain.
Cedar Mountain.	Kenesaw Mountain.
Chancellorsville.	Peach Tree Creek.
Gettysburg.	Atlanta.
Lookout Mountain.	Savannah.
Dug Gap in Rocky Face.	Carolina Campaign.
Resaca.	

In top angle of tent, on front of die: A five-pointed star, in relief.

On flanking posts—front: Right, 29th O. V. I. Left, 29th O. V. I.

A five-pointed star is carved, in relief, on the top of each post.

Fifty-fifth Infantry

Material—Ohio blue sandstone, known as clear rock.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 2 feet.

Second base—4 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 4 inches.

Die—3 feet 2 in. x 3 feet 2 in. at base; proportionally larger at top; 7 feet 4 inches high.

Capital—2 feet 8 inches x 2 feet 8 inches x 2 feet.

Total height—13 feet 4 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front panel of capital: A crescent, in relief.

On rear panel of capital: A five-pointed star, in relief.

On front of die, lower part: A carving in alto relief, representing an infantry soldier in fatigue uniform, reclining on one knee, behind a stone wall, and in the act of firing.

On rear of die: A carving, in demi relief, representing regimental flags, shield, and stacked muskets.

On front of die, above carving: 55th Ohio Infantry.

Front of second base: The figures 55, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and below this carving the legend, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 11th Corps.

Right of die: 55th Ohio Infantry. Arrived at 2.20 p. m., July 1, in this position, which it held throughout the battle. With severe loss, its skirmishers drove back those of the enemy and seized a barn between the lines, where twelve of its men were surrounded and captured by the enemy's main line. Casualties: Six killed, thirty-one wounded, twelve missing.

Left of die: 55th Ohio Infantry. Organized for 3 years at Norwalk, Ohio, autumn of 1861. Served in the Mountain Department, 1st Corps, Army of Virginia, and 11th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Was transferred in September, 1863, to Army of the

Cumberland. Served in Grant's Chattanooga campaign, and with the 20th Corps in Sherman's Georgia and Carolina campaigns. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Rear of die, below carving: 55th Ohio Infantry.

Front of first base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

On flanking posts—front: Right, 55th O. V. I. Left, 55th O. V. I. On top of the right post a crescent, and on top of the left post a five-pointed star, is carved in relief.

Sixty-first Infantry

Material—Concord granite.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 1 foot 2 inches.

Second base—5 feet x 5 feet x 10 inches.

Third base—4 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.

Pedestal—3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches at base; 3 feet 4 inches x 3 feet 4 inches at top; 2 feet 8 inches high.

Capital to pedestal—4 feet 2 inches x 4 feet 2 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.

Plinth—3 feet x 3 feet x 10 inches.

Die—2 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches at base; 2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet 4 inches at top; 4 feet 4 inches high.

Capital—2 feet 10 inches x 2 feet 10 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.

Finial—1 foot 8 inches x 1 foot 8 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

Total height—15 feet 6 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front and rear centre of capital to pedestal: A crescent, in relief.

On front of die: Crossed Springfield muskets, with cartridge-boxes, in demi-relief.

The finial is carved on its upper surface to represent an infantry knapsack inclined to the front, and is inscribed: 61st O. V. V. I.

On front of third base: 61st Ohio Infantry.

Front of second base: 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Corps.

Front of first base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Front of pedestal: The 61st Ohio Infantry, on arriving from Emmitsburg about one o'clock P. M. July 1, 1863, was deployed as a skirmish line in advance of its brigade, and moved towards Oak Hill. Later it supported a section of Dilger's Battery, and engaged the enemy on this ground. After an obstinate contest it withdrew with the 11th Corps to Cemetery Hill. On the evening of July 2 it moved

to the assistance of the 12th Corps on Culp's Hill, and returning lay on Cemetery Hill during the remainder of the battle.

Right of pedestal: 61st Ohio Infantry. Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Present for duty, 309; killed, 6; wounded, 36; missing, 12; total loss, 54.

Left of pedestal: The 61st Ohio Infantry was organized by companies from various parts of Ohio in April and May, 1862. It re-enlisted as a veteran regiment from January to April, 1864. Was consolidated with the 82d Ohio Infantry March 31, 1865, and was mustered out July 24, 1865.

Rear of pedestal:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Freeman's Ford.	Resaca.
Warrenton Sulphur Springs.	New Hope Church.
Groveton.	Culp's Farm.
Chancellorsville.	Peach Tree Creek.
Gettysburg.	Atlanta.
Wauhatchie.	Sandersville.
Mission Ridge.	Monteith Swamp.
Relief of Knoxville.	Savannah.

Bentonville.

The flanking posts have been used to mark the line (now within the National Cemetery) which was held by the regiment July 2 and 3. They are inscribed: Right, 61st O. V. I. July 2, 3, 1863. Left, 61st O. V. I. July 2, 3, 1863. On each post is carved a crescent five inches long and sunk one-eighth inch.

Sixty-sixth Infantry

Material—Concord granite.

Dimensions—

- First base—5 feet 8 inches x 5 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 6 inches.
- Second base—4 feet 3 inches x 4 feet 3 inches x 1 foot 1 inch.
- Plinth to pedestal—4 feet 2 inches x 4 feet 2 inches x 11 inches.
- Pedestal—3 feet x 3 feet x 2 feet 6 inches.
- Lower plinth to die—2 feet 10 inches x 2 feet 10 inches x 8 inches.
- Upper plinth to die—2 feet 2 inches x 2 feet 2 inches x 9 inches.
- Die—2 feet 2 inches x 2 feet 2 inches x 3 feet 6 inches.
- Plinth of capital—2 feet x 2 feet x 1 foot.
- Capital—3 feet x 3 feet x 2 feet 8 inches.
- Total height—14 feet 7 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

Front of die: Crossed Springfield muskets, with cartridge-box and belt suspended therefrom, all carved in demi-relief.

On plinth to capital, four sides: A five-pointed star, seven inches in diameter, carved in relief.

Front of pedestal: 66 Ohio Infantry.

On sloping front of plinth to pedestal: 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 12th Corps.

On front of second base: Ohio's tribute.

Right of pedestal: The 66th Ohio Infantry arrived in position just north of Little Round Top at 3 P. M. July 1. Morning of July 2 moved to Culp's Hill and intrenched. At daybreak July 3 advanced over the Union breastworks, and with right here and left at tablet below, opened an enfilading fire upon the enemy.

Left of pedestal:—

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Port Republic, June 9, 1862.	Ringgold.
Cedar Mountain.	Dug Gap in Rocky Face.
Antietam.	Resaca.
Dumfries.	New Hope Church.
Chancellorsville.	Pine Mountain.
Gettysburg.	Kenesaw Mountain.
Lookout Mountain.	Peach Tree Creek.
Mission Ridge.	Atlanta.
Savannah.	

Rear of pedestal: The 66th Ohio Infantry was mustered into service for three years December 17, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran regiment December 16, 1863, and was mustered out July 15, 1865. Total enrolled, 1,334; killed, 117; died, 167; wounded, 320.

The tablet marking the center of the line held by the regiment outside the Union breastworks July 3, rests upon a large granite boulder and is thus inscribed: 66th O. V. I., July 3, 1863. Here Major J. G. Palmer fell mortally wounded. Casualties in this position: Killed, 1; wounded, 17.

On flanking-posts, front: Right of line, 66th O. V. I. Left of line, 66th O. V. I. Between the lines of the legend on each post is carved a five-pointed star.

THE OHIO INFANTRY
ON JULY 1ST 1863 THE OHIO INFANTRY ABOUT
1000 MEN WERE POSITIONED ABOUT
1000 YARDS TO THE WEST OF THE LINE IN
THE BRIDGE AND MOVED
FORWARD. LATER IT SUPPORTED
A SECTION OF DRIGGS BATTERY AND
ENGAGED THE ENEMY ON THIS GROUND.
AFTER AN OBSTINATE CONTEST IT
WITHDREW WITH THE BRIGADE TO
CEMETERY HILL ON THE EVENING
OF JULY 20 IT MOVED TO THE
ASSISTANCE OF THE 12TH CORPS
ON CAMP HILL AND
RETURNING LAY ON CEMENTERY HILL
DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE BATTLE.

GIST OHIO INFANTRY

1ST BRIGADE
30 DIVISION 11TH CORPS

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

Seventy-third Infantry

Material—Barre Vermont granite.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Second base—4 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

Die—3 feet 7 inches x 3 feet 7 inches at base; 6 feet 10 inches high.

Total height—10 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

The upper part of the die is so carved as to appear as if draped with the National flag. The stars and stripes in the flag are polished. This is acknowledged to be one of the most artistic and beautiful specimens of carving on the field.

On front of die: A crescent in relief, and below it, in raised letters, the legend: 73d Ohio Infantry, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 11th Corps.

On front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Right of die: Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Engaged, 338; killed, 21; mortally wounded, 19; additional wounded, 104; missing, 1; total loss, 145.

Left of die: Organized at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mustered in December 30, 1861. Mustered out July 20, 1865. Original strength, 891; total enrolled, 1,284; killed, 156; wounded, 568; died, 129.

Rear of die—

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Bull Pasture Mountain.	Resaca.
Cross Keys.	New Hope Church.
Cedar Mountain.	Kenesaw Mountain.
Groveton.	Peach Tree Creek.
Chancellorsville.	Atlanta.
Gettysburg.	March to the Sea.
Wauhatchie.	Savannah.
Mission Ridge.	Averasboro.
Bentonville.	

On rear of second base: 1st Corps A. V. 11th Corps A. P. 20th Corps A. C.

On flanking posts: Right, 73d O. V. I. Left, 73d O. V. I. On top of each post a crescent is carved in relief.

Seventy-fifth Infantry

Material—Concord granite.

Dimensions—

First base—7 feet x 7 feet x 2 feet.

Second base—5 feet x 5 feet x 1 foot 4 inches.

Third base—4 feet 8 inches x 4 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 10 inches.

Die—3 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 2 in. at bottom; 2 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 10 in. at top; 4 ft. 8 in. high.

Capital—4 feet x 4 feet x 3 feet 2 inches.

Point—2 feet 8 inches x 2 feet 8 inches x 3 feet.

Total height—16 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front of die: 25th and 75th Ohio Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Corps.

Front of third base: 25th 75th, surrounded by wreaths of laurel intertwined.

Front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Front of capital: Ohio Honors Her Brave Sons, with the State coat of arms carved between the lines of the legend.

On front and rear pediments of the point. A crescent in relief.

Right of die: After a severe battle in the open fields beyond Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, the 11th Corps withdrew to Cemetery Hill, and at dark on July 2 this position was held by the 25th and 75th Ohio Infantry when Early's Confederate Division assaulted this hill and broke the Union line to the right, but was repulsed after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict.

Left of die: Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. 25th Ohio Infantry. Engaged, 220; killed or mortally wounded, 16; wounded, 96; missing, 71; total loss, 183. 75th Ohio Infantry. Engaged, 269; killed or mortally wounded, 38; wounded, 62; missing, 86; total loss, 186.

Rear of die: 25th Ohio Infantry. Organized for three years, June, 1861. Re-enlisted for three years, January, 1864. Mustered out June 18, 1866. 75th Ohio Infantry. Organized for three years, November 7, 1861. Mustered out and Battalion organized, January 17, 1865. Battalion mustered out July 27, 1865.

On flanking posts: Right, 75th O. V. I., July 2, 3, 1863. Left, 75th O. V. I., July 2, 3, 1863. On each post a crescent is carved, in relief.

Eighty-second Infantry

Material—Concord Granite.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 1 foot 10 inches.

Second base—4 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 3 inches.

Plinth to die—3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches x 2 feet.

Die—2 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 4 inches.

Plinth to Capital—2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 1 foot 2 inches.

Capital—3 feet 8 inches x 3 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

Point—2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet 4 inches x 2 feet 4 inches.

Total height—15 feet 7 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front and rear of plinth to die: A carving in alto-relief, representing an infantry knapsack, belt, cartridge box and canteen.

On front and rear of capital: 82, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, all in strong relief.

On front and rear of plinth to capital: Ohio.

Right of plinth to capital: 11 Corps A. P.

Left of plinth to capital: 20 Corps A. C.

On the projecting shields, on second base, from left to right around the monument: Front, No. 1—82 Ohio Infantry. Front, No. 2—2 Brigade, 3 Division, 11 Corps. Right, No. 1—Krzyzanowski's Brigade, 11 Corps A. P. Right, No. 2—Tyndale's Brigade, 11 Corps A. P. Rear, No. 1—Schenck's Brigade, Mount'n Dept. Rear, No. 2—Milroy's Brigade, 1st Corps A. V. Left, No. 1—Robinson's Brigade, 20 Corps A. C. Left, No. 2—Robinson's Brigade, 20 Corps A. G.

On front of die: The 82d Ohio Infantry, arriving from Emmittsburg at noon, July 1, 1863, moved rapidly to the support of Dilger's Battery near the Carlisle Road. At 3 p. m. changed front to the right and advanced to a position 125 yards in front of this monument, where, exposed both front and flank to a severe fire, it engaged the enemy then approaching from York. After an obstinate struggle, the regiment, being outflanked on both sides, withdrew to Cemetery Hill, where it remained until the close of the battle.

On front of second base, between the shields: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Right of die: 82d Ohio Infantry. Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Engaged, 258; lost, 181. Officers: Engaged, 22; killed, 4; wounded, 14; missing, 2; total lost, 20. Enlisted men: Engaged, 236; killed or mortally wounded, 14; additional wounded, 71; missing, 76; total loss, 161.

Left of die: 82 Ohio Infantry. Mustered in for 3 years at Kenton, Ohio, December 31, 1861. Re-enlisted for 3 years as a veteran regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 1, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.

Rear of die:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Bull Pasture Mountain.	Relief of Knoxville.
Cross Keys.	Resaca.
Cedar Mountain.	New Hope Church.
Freeman's Ford.	Peach Tree Creek.
Waterloo Bridge.	Atlanta.
Groveton.	Sandersville.
Chancellorsville.	Monteith Swamp.
Gettysburg.	Savannah.
Wauhatchie.	Averasboro.
Mission Ridge.	Bentonville.

This regiment served in Schenck's Brigade in the Mountain Department; Milroy's Brigade, 1st Corps Army of Virginia; Krzyzanowski's Brigade, 11th Corps, Army of the Potomac; Tyndale's Brigade, 11th Corps, Army of the Potomac; Robinson's Brigade, 20th Corps, Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia.

The flanking posts have been used to mark the line held by the regiment on Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3. The line thus marked lies within the National Cemetery, extending from the main entrance along the principal driveway, past the Reynolds monument. The posts are inscribed: Right, 82 O. V. I. July 2, 3, 1863. Left, Left, 82 O. V. I. July 2, 3, 1863. On the top of each post a crescent is carved, in relief.



957 B

MOSS ENG. CO. N.Y.

One Hundred Seventh Infantry

Material—Blue Westerly granite.

Dimensions—

First base—7 feet x 4 feet 9 inches x 1 foot.
Second base—5 feet 11 inches x 3 feet 8 inches x 9 inches.
Plinth to die—5 feet 2½ inches x 2 feet 11½ inches x 1 foot.
Die—4 feet 5 inches x 2 feet 2 inches x 1 foot 7 inches.
Plinth to capital—4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 5 inches.
Capital—5 feet 1 inch x 2 feet 10 inches x 1 foot 3 inches.
Total height—6 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front and rear gable of capital: A crescent, in relief.

On plinth to capital, four sides: Leaf work, in relief, polished.

On front of die: 107th Ohio Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Corps. This memorial is dedicated by the surviving members of the regiment to their fallen comrades.

On front of plinth to die: Ohio's Token of Gratitude.

Right face of die: The 107th Ohio Infantry was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, September 9, 1862, and mustered out of service at Charleston, S. C., July, 1865. Regimental commanders:

Colonel S. Meyer.

Captain J. M. Lutz.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Mueller.

Captain E. S. Meyer.

Major A. Vignos.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Cooper.

Left face of die:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Chancellorsville.

Camp Finnegan, Fla., 1864.

Gettysburg.

Devaux's Neck, S. C., 1864.

Hagerstown, Md., 1863.

Combahee Ferry, S. C., 1865.

Fort Wagner, S. C., 1864.

Dingle's Mills, S. C., 1865.

John's Island, S. C., 1864.

Statesburg, S. C., 1865.

Swift Creek, S. C., 1865.

Rear of die: The 107th Ohio Infantry left Emmittsburg at 8 a. m. and reached Gettysburg at 1 p. m., July 1. Engaged the enemy with the brigade, losing heavily. Subsequently fell back to East Cemetery Hill and there formed in front of Wiedrich's Battery. Evening of July 2 participated in repulsing the attack of Hays' Louisiana Brigade, Adjutant P. F. Young capturing the colors of the 8th Louisiana

Tigers." July 3 remained on East Cemetery Hill, exposed to fire of sharpshooters and artillery. Early July 4 made a sortie to the town. Number engaged in the battle, 480; killed, 23; wounded, 111; missing, 77; total loss, 211.

The flanking posts have been used to mark the line held by the regiment on Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3. They are inscribed: Right of 107th O. V. I. Left of 107th O. V. I.

Many of the surviving members of this regiment have forwarded petitions requesting the Commission to mark by a tablet the spot, on Cemetery Hill, where the colors of the 8th Louisiana "Tigers" were captured by Adjutant Young, as recited in the legend.

Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery

Material—Blue Westerly granite.

Dimensions—

First base—7 feet 6 inches x 5 feet 2 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.

Second base—5 feet 7 inches x 3 feet 3 inches x 1 foot 6 inches.

Die—4 feet 5 inches x 2 feet 1 inch x 5 feet.

Total height—7 feet 10 inches.

Flanking posts—1 foot 6 inches x 10 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front of die at top: Crossed cannon on a shield, carved in bas relief.

On rear of die, at top: Bronze medallion representing the Ohio coat of arms, in bas relief.

Front of die, raised letters in a panel: Huntington's Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, 3d Volunteer Brigade, Artillery Reserve. July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

On front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Rear of die, raised letters in a panel: Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, November 7, 1861. Took part in twelve general engagements and the siege of Petersburg. Was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, June 14, 1865.

Rear of second base: Loss at Gettysburg, 2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, 4 wounded.

On flanking-posts front: Right, Battery H, First O. L. A. Left, Battery H, First O. L. A. On each post is a relief carving of crossed cannon in the gable above the legend.

Battery I, first Ohio

Material—Dark Quincy granite.

Dimensions—

First base—5 feet 8 inches x 5 feet 8 inches x 2 feet.

Second base—4 feet x 4 feet x 1 foot.

Pedestal—3 feet x 3 feet x 2 feet 5 inches.

Plinth to die—2 feet 8 inches x 2 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 3 inches.

Die—2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 9 inches.

Capital—3 feet x 3 feet x 1 foot 3 inches.

Cannon and shields—2 feet 9 inches x 2 feet 9 inches x 2 feet 4 inches.

Fascine and balls—1 foot 2 inches x 1 foot 2 inches at base; 1 foot 6 inches high.

Total height—14 feet 6 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

The capital is surmounted by a carved piece, in form resembling a truncated pyramid, representing a cannon at each of the four corners, and a shield on each of the four sides.

On front and rear shield of cannon piece: A crescent in relief.

The finial represents an upright section of a fascine, surmounted by a small pyramid of cannon balls.

On front of die, raised letters in a panel: Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade, 11th Corps, Captain Hubert Dilger. July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

On right of die: This battery, Captain Hubert Dilger commanding, marched with the 11th Corps from Emmittsburg to Gettysburg July 1. Advanced rapidly on the Carlisle Road, and having taken position with four guns near this spot and two on the right of the road, immediately engaged the enemy. See left face.

On left of die: Re-enforced by Wheeler's New York Battery, Captain Dilger advanced twice from this position. Retired with the 11th Corps, but halted and again engaged the enemy before crossing the bridge into the town. During the remainder of the battle the battery held the extreme right of Major Osborn's line on Cemetery Hill. Loss, 13 wounded.

Rear of die—

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Bull Pasture Mountain.

Strasburg.

Cross Keys.

Cedar Mountain.

Freeman's Ford.

Warrenton Sulphur Springs.

Groveton.

Chancellorsville.

Gettysburg.
Wauhatchie.
Mission Ridge.
Buzzard Roost.
Resaca.

New Hope Church.
Kenesaw Mountain.
Marietta.
Peach Tree Creek.
Atlanta.

On front of pedestal, in a circular line above the polished panel: *Fidus et Audax*. This legend having been incorrectly cut in raised letters, it was necessary to require that it should be recut in sunken letters.

In panel on front of pedestal, upper line in circular form corresponding with shape of panel: Erected by the State of Ohio.

On front and rear of second base: Ohio.

On right and left of second base: Dilger's Battery.

The right flanking post, which is placed on the right of the Carlisle Road, and on the south side of the Eleventh Corps Avenue at the point where that avenue crosses the road, is thus inscribed: Right, Battery I, 1st O. L. A. Two guns were posted 100 yards in rear of this tablet.

The left flanking post is placed on the north side of the Eleventh Corps Avenue, directly in front of the monument, and is thus inscribed: Left, Battery I, 1st O. L. A. Four guns were posted three yards in rear of this tablet.

The top of each post bears a crescent in relief.

Battery K, First Ohio

Material—Light Quincy Granite.

Dimensions—

First base—8 feet x 5 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Second base—6 feet 10 inches x 3 feet x 1 foot 4 inches.

Die—6 feet x 3 feet x 4 feet 8 inches.


Finial—2 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 3 inches x 2 feet.

Total height—9 feet 6 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

The finial is a carving representing a pile of cannon balls surmounted by an artillery saddle.

On right face of die: An artillery wheel and crossed rammers, carved in alto relief.



73 D
OHIO INFANTRY.
2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION.
11TH CORPS.

GETTYSBURG
JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863
ENGAGED 335
KILLED 21
MORTALLY WOUNDED 19
ADDITIONAL WOUNDED 104
MISSING 1
TOTAL LOSS 145

ERECTED BY
THE STATE OF OHIO

On left face of die: Crossed sabres and wreath, carved in alto relief.

On each corner of the die: A cannon standing upright, breech downwards, the muzzle surmounted by a ball, all in alto relief.

On front pediment of die: A crescent, in relief.

On front of die, upper part: Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade 11th Corps.

On front of die, below the foregoing legend: Arriving about noon, July 1, 1863, this Battery, Captain Lewis Heckman commanding, went into position here in reserve. When the 11th Corps began to retire, it engaged the enemy with great gallantry. After severe loss it was withdrawn. Casualties: 2 killed; 11 wounded; 2 missing.

Rear of die, upper part: Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Was organized for 3 years under Captain Wm. L. DeBeck, in the autumn of 1861. Re-enlisted for 3 years in February, 1864. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Rear of die, below the foregoing legend:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Bull Pasture Mountain.	Groveton.
Cross Keys.	Chancellorsville.
Cedar Mountain.	Gettysburg.
Freeman's Ford.	Wauhatchie.
Warrenton Sulphur Springs.	Lookout Mountain.
Waterloo Bridge.	Mission Ridge.

On front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Right of second base: Capt. Wm. L. DeBeck, October 10, 1861, to May 11, 1863.

Left of second base: Capt. Lewis Heckman, May 11, 1863, to July 12, 1865.

On flanking posts—front: Right, Battery K, 1st O. L. A. Left, Battery K, 1st O. L. A. On top of each post, a crescent, in relief.

Battery L, first Ohio

Material—Ryegate granite.

Dimensions—

First base—7 feet 2 inches x 5 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 6 inches.
Second base—6 feet x 4 feet 4 inches x 1 foot 4 inches.
Die—5 feet 2 inches x 3 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 2 inches.
Finial—2 feet 10 inches x 2 feet 10 inches x 2 feet 10 inches.
Total height—9 feet 10 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

The finial is a carving representing a pyramid of cannon balls.

On front of die, upper part: A carving in alto relief, representing crossed cannon.

On front of die, right and left of crossed cannon: A rammer, standing upright.

On right and left faces of die: A Maltese cross, polished, in bas relief, representing the badge of the Fifth Army Corps.

On front of die, below crossed cannon: Captain F. C. Gibbs's Battery.

On front of second base, immediately below the foregoing legend: L 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade, 5th Corps.

Front of first base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Rear of die, upper part: Battery L, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, July 2, 3, 1863. Arriving on the field at 8 A. M. July 2, went into position under a brisk skirmish fire on the extreme right on Wolf Hill. Afterwards moved to north slope of little Round Top, and there became hotly engaged with Longstreet's Corps. Held same position July 3.

Rear of die, lower part: This battery was recruited at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the autumn of 1861, by Captain L. N. Robinson. Was mustered out July 4, 1865. Took part in twelve important battles.

On flanking posts front: Right, Battery L, 1st O. L. A. Left, Battery L, 1st O. L. A. The right post marks the position of the right section (two guns) on a knoll near the road leading out to the Peach Orchard, as already explained. The left post is placed near the memorial. On the top of each post a Maltese cross is carved in relief.

First Cavalry—Companies A and C

Material—Concord granite.

Dimensions—

First base—6 feet x 6 feet x 1 foot 6 inches.

Second base—4 feet 8 inches x 4 feet 8 inches x 1 foot 2 inches.

Third base—3 feet 10 inches x 3 feet 10 inches x 1 foot 6 inches.

Die—2 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 10 in. at base; 2 ft. 7 inches x 2 ft. 7 in. at top; 5 ft. 6 in. high.

Capital—3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches x 1 foot 10 inches.

Finial—2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet.

Total height—13 feet 6 inches.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

On front of die, in alto relief: Head and neck of a horse wearing cavalry bridle. Above this carving, crossed swords, also in alto relief.

Front and rear centres of capital: Badge of the Cavalry Corps.

On front of die, raised letters in panel: Companies A and C, 1st Ohio Cavalry. Headquarters Guard 2d and 3d Divisions, Cavalry Corps.

The word *Divisions* having been erroneously cut in this legend, the contractor was required to correct it, which has been done by adding to the word the letter *s*, which had been omitted.

On front of second base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

Right of die: Companies A and C, First Ohio Cavalry, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. During the battle of Gettysburg these companies furnished bearers of dispatches to different parts of the field. In the course of the campaign they several times vigorously engaged the enemy.

Left of die: Companies A and C, 1st Ohio Cavalry, were organized for three years autumn of 1861. Served in the Virginias until spring of 1864. Were then sent west to join the regiment serving with the Army of the Cumberland. Re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863. Participated in many important battles, and in the capture of the Confederate President. Mustered out in September, 1865.

Rear of die: Companies A and C, 1st Ohio Cavalry.

It was the intention and desire of the Commission to have all the lettering on this memorial raised and polished or sunk on a polished surface, but the contractor refused to furnish any polished surfaces additional to those so represented in the design as accepted.

Sixth Cavalry

Material—Hallowell, Maine, granite.

Dimensions—

First base—8 feet x 3 feet 6 inches x 2 feet.

Die—6 feet 6 inches x 2 feet x 6 feet.

Total height—8 feet.

LEGENDS AND CARVINGS

Front of die: A carving in alto relief representing a mounted cavalryman in fatigue uniform, with drawn sabre, horse at full gallop. This spirited and beautiful carving is greatly admired, and ranks with the best artistic work yet placed upon the field.

On beveled surfaces at top of die, front and rear: Badge of the Cavalry Corps in relief.

On sloping front (steep wash) of base: Sixth Ohio Cavalry, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Cavalry Corps.

On front perpendicular side of base: Erected by the State of Ohio.

On rear of die: Sixth Ohio Cavalry. Organized at Warren, Ohio, December 14, 1861. Served with the National armies in Virginia under Bayard, Buford, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Gregg, Smith, Crook and Sheridan. Its veteran companies re-enlisted in January, 1864. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

Right face of die: Sixth Ohio Cavalry. Served during the Gettysburg campaign with Huey's Brigade, taking part in several severe engagements. During the battle of Gettysburg it was on detached service with the brigade at Manchester, Md.

Left face of die:

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

Cross Keys.

Groveton.

Kelly's Ford, 1863.

Stoneman's Raid, 1863.

Aldie.

Upperville.

Gettysburg Campaign.

Mine Run.

Auburn.

Bristoe Station.

Wilderness.

Sheridan's Raids, 1864.

Cold Harbor.

Malvern Hill, 1864.

Mitchell's Shop.

Hawes' Shop.

Boydton Plank Road.

Dinwiddie C. H.

Sailor's Creek.

Appomattox C. H.



Delivery and Dedication

of the

Memorials

ON the 10th, 20th, and 30th of August the Commission announced by circular the arrangements, as they were progressively made, for the formal presentation of the memorials to the Governor of Ohio, and for their dedication, and their transfer, by the Governor, to the care of the Battle-Field Memorial Association. Upon the special and urgent solicitation of the Commission a round-trip single rate of fare to Gettysburg and return for all persons desiring to attend the dedication was granted by the railways of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. The rate granted was that of one cent per mile in each direction. Of this fact, and of various other arrangements affecting the convenience of intending excursionists public announcement was made. Special reunions of the Ohio survivors of the battle on the day of the dedication were invited, and an "Ohio Camp-Fire" at the close of the formal exercises was suggested.

Invitations to attend the dedicatory exercises were issued to the Governor of Pennsylvania and his staff, to the officers and directors of the Battle-Field Memorial Association, to the Chief Burgess and other officials of the borough of Gettysburg, to the Ohio posts and department officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the Corporal Skelly Post of that organization at Gettysburg, to Generals Gibbon, Barlow, Schurz, and other distinguished officers of other States under whom Ohio troops fought in the battle, and to many other distinguished citizens.

Arrangements were also made by the Adjutant-General of the State for the attendance at the dedication of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, which regiment had furthermore been designated to represent the Ohio National Guard at the celebration of the Centennial of the National Constitution at Philadelphia September 15-17. Proceeding by special trains directly from its annual encampment at Lancaster, Ohio, the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel George D. Freeman commanding, arrived at Gettysburg on the morning of September 13, and encamped on Cemetery Hill. It was accompanied by the men of one section of Battery E, First Regiment Light Artillery, O. N. G., of Springfield, Ohio, who had volunteered their services in firing the artillery salutes which it was proposed to make a part of the exercises of the day. The section was under the command of Lieut. James C. Ogden.

Hon. J. B. Foraker, Governor of Ohio, with members of his staff, and the members of the Memorial Commission, arrived at Gettysburg during the evening of the 13th, by which time the town was already crowded to its fullest entertaining capacity with soldiers and citizens of Ohio.

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived during the morning of the 14th.

Dedication Day Programme

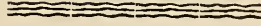
By many soldiers interested in the memorials the wish had been expressed to the Commission that the programme of exercises of the dedication day should be of such matter and form as would make it a useful and agreeable souvenir of the occasion. In pursuance of this wish, the Commission had a programme, with supplementary matter, printed and distributed, as follows:

On first page of cover: Gettysburg, September 14, 1887. Ohio Honors Her Brave Sons.

On title page: Dedication of the Ohio Memorials on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., Wednesday, September 14, 1887. Under the auspices of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission of Ohio.

On page 4: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." President Lincoln at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.

Members of the Memorial Commission



GEN. H. A. AXLINE,¹

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GEN. JAMES S. ROBINSON,²

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HON. EMIL KIESEWETTER,³

AUDITOR OF STATE.

HON. ALFRED E. LEE,⁴

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION.

1. Late Private 159th and 196th Ohio Infantry,

2. Late Captain 4th Ohio Infantry, Colonel 82d Ohio Infantry, and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General U. S. V., Commanding 3d Brigade, 1st Division 20th Army Corps. Wounded at Gettysburg.

3. Late Private 46th Ohio Infantry. Wounded at Resaca, Georgia.

4. Late Captain 82d Ohio Infantry, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V. Wounded and Captured at Gettysburg, July 1.

✻ Order of the Day ✻

∞ ∞ ∞

GETTYSBURG,

✻ Wednesday, September 14, 1887 ✻

∞ ∞ ∞

National Salute,

TO BE FIRED AT SUNRISE, ON CEMETERY HILL.

∞ ∞ ∞

Dedication of the Ohio Memorials

AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ROSTRUM, COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 10 A. M.

∞ ∞ ∞

Dedicatory Salute

OF NINETEEN GUNS, IN HONOR OF THE OHIO ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE, TO BE FIRED FROM CEMETERY HILL IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES AT THE ROSTRUM.

∞ ∞ ∞

Ohio Camp Fire

ON CEMETERY HILL, COMMENCING AT 7:30 P. M.

∞ ∞ ∞

Regimental Reunions

AT 2 P. M., PLACES TO BE ANNOUNCED FROM THE ROSTRUM.

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GEN. H. A. AXLINE,

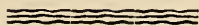
VICE PRESIDENT AND MARSHAL OF THE DAY.

GEN. JAMES S. ROBINSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.



* OYDEY of EXERCISES *



At the National Cemetery Rostrom,

Commencing at 10 A. M.



Overture — NIAGARA ("SOME DAY") Boettger

BAND OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD

Prayer — REV. WILLIAM E. MOORE, D. D. 1

OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, CHAPLAIN 14TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Song — BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. 2

MISS ANNE MARIE DEBECK, OF CINCINNATI, O.

Address — . . . OHIO TROOPS IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

GEN. H. A. AXLINE, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF OHIO, AND MEMBER OF
THE MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Music — SOLDIER'S PRAYER, FROM "A NIGHT IN GRANADA," . . . Kreutzer

BAND OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Address — . . . THE MEMORIAL COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

HON. EMIL KIESEWETTER, AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO, AND MEMBER
OF THE COMMISSION.

1. Late Lieutenant of the Chester County, Pa., Independent Battery.

2. As sung by Chaplain C. C. McCabe and his fellow captives in Libby Prison, on hearing an old colored newspaper vender crying in the streets of Richmond: "*Great News by Telegraph! Great Battle of Gettysburg! Union Soldiers Gain de Day!*"

ORDER of Exercises—Continued.

Music—INFLAMMATUS, FROM STABAT MATER, *Rossini*
BAND OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Address—PRESENTATION OF THE OHIO MEMORIALS TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

GEN. JAMES S. ROBINSON, SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MEMBER OF THE
MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Response — PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIALS TO THE BATTLE
FIELD ASSOCIATION

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER³, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Response — IN BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. BEAVER,⁴ GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Music—INFANTRY SIGNAL SERENADE, *Downing*
BAND OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Song — TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND

MISS ANNE MARIE DEBECK.

Memorial Address— GEN. S. H. HURST⁵, OF CHILLICOTHE, O.

Song — STAR SPANGLED BANNER

MISS ANNE MARIE DEBECK.

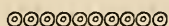
Benediction — REV. WILLIAM E. MOORE, D. D.

3. Late Private in the 89th Ohio Infantry, and Captain and Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General Slocum.

4. President of the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association.

5. Late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 73d Ohio Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V. Wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864.

Ohio Organizations in the Battle of * Gettysburg *



In the 2d Army Corps:

4th Infantry, Lieut. Col. L. W. Carpenter. 8th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.

In the 5th Army Corps:

Battery L., 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Frank C. Gibbs.

In the 11th Army Corps:

25th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Jere Williams ¹, Capt. N. J. Manning ², Lieut. Israel White ³,
Lieut. William Maloney.

55th Infantry, Col. Charles B. Gambee ⁴.

61st Infantry, Col. S. J. McGroarty ⁵.

73d Infantry, Lieut. Col. Richard Long.

75th Infantry, Colonel Andrew L. Harris ⁶, Capt. George B. Fox ⁷,
Major Benj. Morgan ⁸.

82d Infantry, Colonel James S. Robinson ⁹, Lieut. Col. David Thomson ¹⁰.

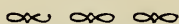
107th Infantry, Capt. J. M. Lutz.

Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Lewis Heckman.

1. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg July 1.
2. Wounded at Gettysburg.
3. Wounded at Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862, and at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Appointed Captain.
4. Killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
5. Lost an arm at Peach Tree Creek. Appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V.
6. Wounded at Gettysburg July 2, while commanding brigade. Appointed Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. V.
7. Appointed Major.
8. Wounded at Gettysburg July 1. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.
9. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg July 1. Appointed Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, U. S. V.
10. Wounded at Averasboro, N. C., March 16, 1865. Appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

Ohio Organizations in the Battle of Gettysburg



In the 12th Army Corps:

5th Infantry, Col. John H. Patrick ¹¹.

7th Infantry, Col. Wm. R. Creighton ¹².

29th Infantry, Capt. Edward Hayes ¹³.

66th Infantry, Col. Eugene Powell ¹⁴.

In the Artillery Reserve:

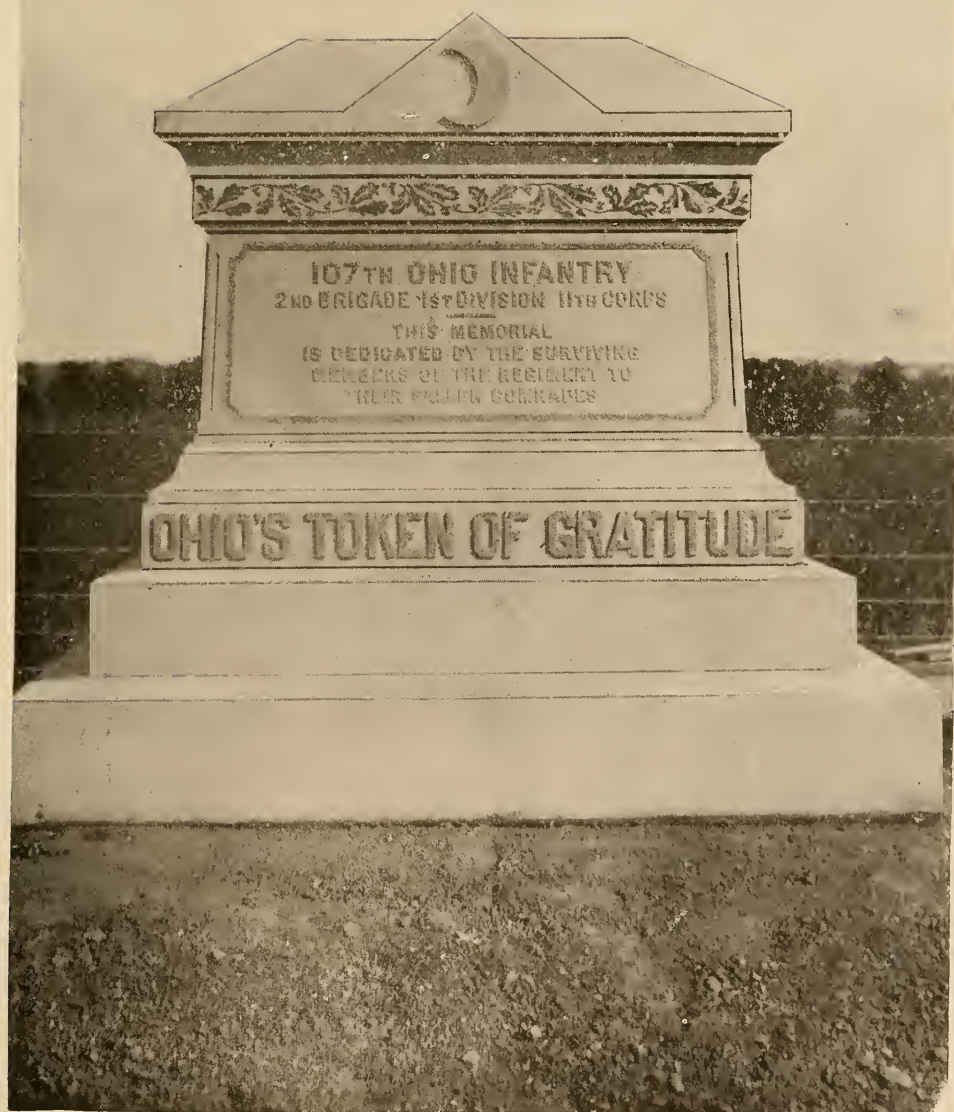
Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. James F. Huntington ¹⁵. Lieut. George W. Norton ¹⁶.

In the Cavalry Corps:

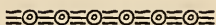
1st Ohio Cavalry, Company A ¹⁷, Capt. Noah Jones; Company C ¹⁸, Capt. Samuel N. Stanford.

6th Ohio Cavalry (10 Companies) ¹⁹, Major William Steadman.

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11. Killed near Dalton, Ga., May, 1864.
 12. Killed at Mission Ridge, November 27, 1863.
 13. Wounded in the Atlanta campaign. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.
 14. Afterwards Colonel 193d Ohio Infantry. Appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V.
 15. In command of Artillery of Whipple's Division at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. In command of Third Volunteer Artillery Brigade at Gettysburg. Present with Battery.
 16. Commanded Battery while Captain Huntington commanded Brigade.
 17. Headquarters Guard 2d Division, General D. McM. Gregg commanding.
 18. Headquarters Guard 3d Division, General Judson Kilpatrick commanding.
 19. Detached and absent during the battle, but actively engaged in the campaign.

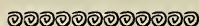


Strength and Loss in the Battle



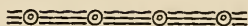
	NUMBER ENGAGED	AGGREGATE LOSS
4th INFANTRY.....	299	31
5th INFANTRY.....	315	18
7th INFANTRY.....	293	18
8th INFANTRY.....	209	102
25th INFANTRY.....	220	183
29th INFANTRY.....	332	38
55th INFANTRY.....	375	49
61st INFANTRY.....	309	54
66th INFANTRY.....	316	18
73d INFANTRY.....	338	145
75th INFANTRY..	269	186
82d INFANTRY.....	258	181
107th INFANTRY.....	480	211
BATTERY H.....		7
BATTERY I.....		13
BATTERY K.....		15
BATTERY L.....		2
1st CAVALRY (2 Companies)	85 (estimated)	
6th CAVALRY (10 Companies)	370	

Location of the Memorials



- 4th INFANTRY—East Cemetery Hill.
- 4th INFANTRY—Companies G and I, Emmittsburg Road.
- 5th INFANTRY—Between Baltimore Pike and Culp's Hill.
- 7th INFANTRY—Culp's Hill.
- 8th INFANTRY—Emmittsburg Road.
- 25th INFANTRY—Barlow's Knoll.
- 29th INFANTRY—Culp's Hill.
- 55th INFANTRY—Crossing of Taneytown and Emmittsburg Roads.
- 61st INFANTRY—Eleventh Corps Avenue, Right Center of First Day's Line.
- 66th INFANTRY—Summit of Culp's Hill.
- 73d INFANTRY—Taneytown Road, adjacent to National Cemetery.
- 75th INFANTRY—East Cemetery Hill.
- 82d INFANTRY—Eleventh Corps Avenue, Right of First Day's Line.
- 107th INFANTRY—Near Barlow's Knoll, Right of First Day's Line.
- BATTERY H—National Cemetery.
- BATTERY I—Eleventh Corps Avenue, Right Center of First Day's Line.
- BATTERY K—Corner Carlisle and Lincoln Streets, Pennsylvania College Grounds.
- BATTERY L—Little Round Top, North Slope.
- 1st CAVALRY—General Pleasonton's Headquarters, Taneytown Road.
- 6th CAVALRY—General Pleasonton's Headquarters, Taneytown Road.

Memorial \equiv Committees



4th Infantry.

Capt. GEO. F. LAIRD, Canton; Lieut. A. M. ANDERSON, Delaware; Sergt. F. R. SAITER, Marion; Com. Sergt. R. D. McCARTER, Columbus; Q. M. Sergt. C. W. McLURE, Wooster; Prof. WM. KEPLER, Berea; Private B. F. HORNER, Cleveland.

5th Infantry.

Capt. J. L. GAUL, and JOHN A. BIGLER, Cincinnati; Lieut. Col. R. L. KILPATRICK, Springfield; Major K. YERKES, Philadelphia; ED. BOOTH, Covington, Ky.

7th Infantry.

Capt. W. A. HOWE, Capt. GEORGE McKAY, and Capt. E. H. BOHM, Cleveland.

8th Infantry.

Colonel FRANKLIN SAWYER and Major JOSEPH SWIGART, Norwalk, and Capt. O. G. DANIELS, Mt. Vernon.

25th Infantry.

Colonel N. HOUGHTON and Capt. A. D. STEWART, Toledo; Col. D. R. HUNT, Cincinnati; and JOSEPH HESS, Wood County, Ohio.

29th Infantry.

Col. D. W. THOMAS, Col. JONAS SCHOONOVER, and F. O. WEARY, Akron; Capt. T. E. HOYT, Ashtabula, and Lieut. Col. EDWARD HAYES, Washington, D. C.

55th Infantry.

Gen. J. C. LEE, Toledo; Lieut. Col. CHARLES P. WICKHAM, Norwalk; Lieut. J. T. BOYD, Bloomville; Sergt. O. STEARNS, Fostoria.

61st Infantry.

Captain THOS. J. SMITH, New Lexington; Capt. A. GILCHRIST, Brilliant; Capt. L. M. JEWETT, Athens; G. W. HARRIS, Bucyrus.

66th Infantry.

Gen. EUGENE POWELL, Delaware; Col. JOHN T. MITCHELL, Capt. THOS. McCONNELL, and Capt. T. G. KELLER, Urbana.

Memorial Committees = Continued

73d Infantry.

Capt. A. LYBRAND, Delaware; Capt. J. D. STUCKEY, Washington C. H.; Capt. D. A. LAMB, Wilmington; Gen. S. H. HURST and Capt. BENJAMIN F. STONE, Chillicothe.

75th Infantry.

Maj. GEO. B. FOX, Lockland; Gen. A. L. HARRIS, Eaton; Capt. E. R. MONTFORT, Cincinnati; Capt. W. J. RANNELS, McArthur; Capt. David A. MILLER, Logan.

82d Infantry.

Gen. JAMES S. ROBINSON, Kenton; Capt. ALFRED E. LEE, Columbus; Lieut. GEORGE W. YOUNGBLOOD, Mansfield.

107th Infantry.

Maj. A. VIGNOS, Canton; Capt. J. M. LUTZ, Cleveland; Capt. A. J. RIDER, Navarre.

Battery H.

Lieut. W. E. PARMLEE, Toledo; Col. J. F. HUNTINGTON, Boston, Mass.; Capt. J. B. GILFILLAN, Washington, D. C.; J. L. PRAY, White House, Ohio.

Battery I.

Gen. HUBERT DILGER, Front Royal, Va.

Battery K.

Capt. WM. L. DEBECK, Cincinnati.

Battery L.

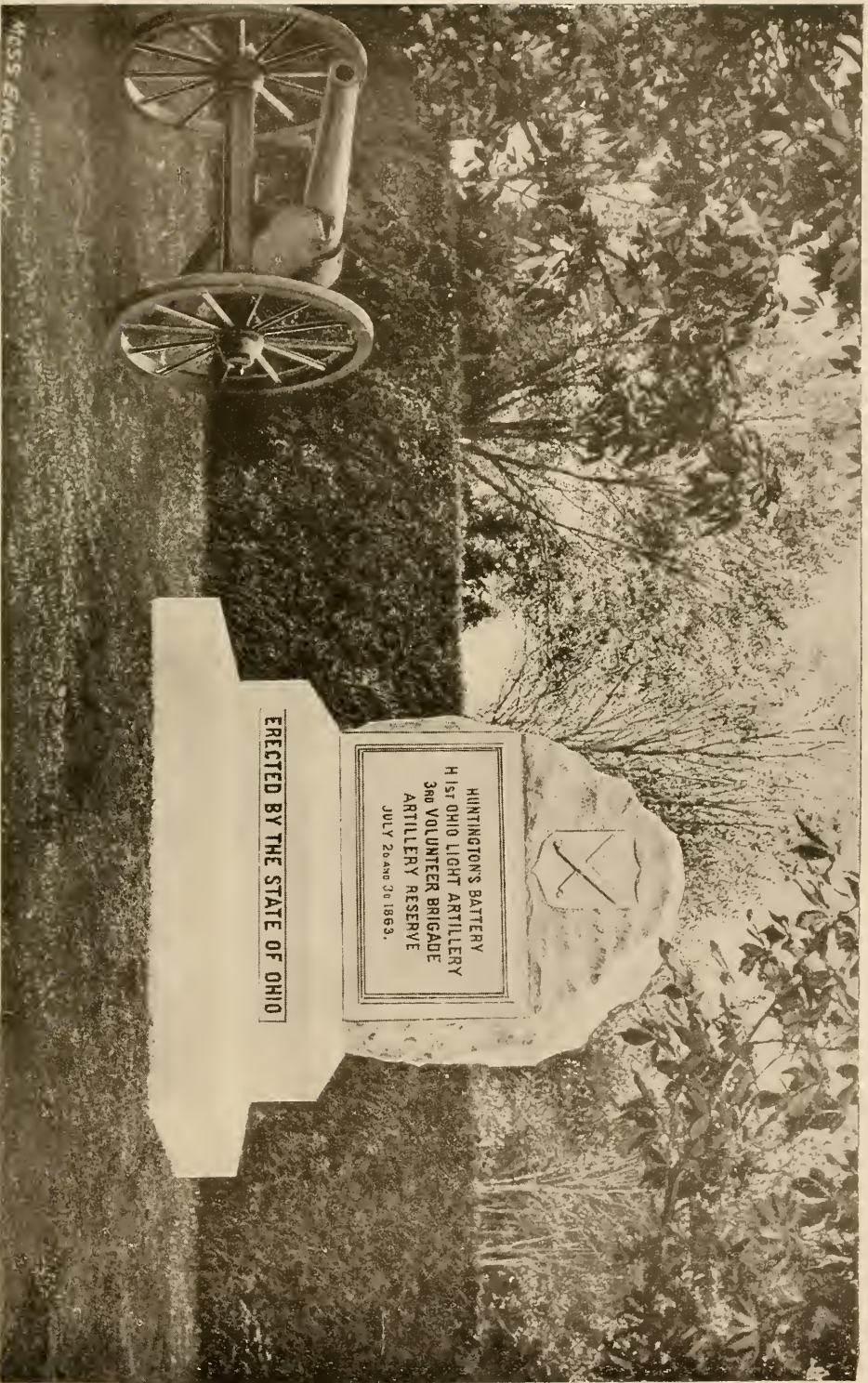
Capt. F. C. GIBBS, Portsmouth.

1st Cavalry.

Company A, Capt. NOAH JONES, Washington C. H.; Company C, Capt. HENRY KRUMDIE, Cincinnati.

6th Cavalry.

Maj. ALBERT W. STILES, Columbus; Capt. A. W. FENTON, Cleveland; Lieut. AARON WAGONER, Akron; Sergt. D. S. ROBERTSON, Geneva.



ERECTED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

HUNTINGTON'S BATTERY
H 1st OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY
3RD VOLUNTEER BRIGADE
ARTILLERY RESERVE
JULY 20 AND 30 1863.

Exercises at the National Cemetery Rostrum

In pursuance of these arrangements, a National salute was fired at sunrise, and at 9 o'clock A. M. Governor Foraker and his staff, the Memorial Commission, the surviving members of the commemorated organizations, and the invited guests were escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment to Cemetery Hill, where an artillery salute to the Governor was fired, and the regiment, being paraded in its camp, presented arms. The procession then moved to the Rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the formal exercises of the day took place as announced in the programme. General James S. Robinson presided at the Rostrum, and after the overture presented the Rev. William E. Moore, D. D., who offered the following prayer :

Invocation by Dr. Moore

Our Heavenly Father! We bless Thee that we are permitted to-day to meet in peace upon this field, so lately the scene of deadly strife and carnage. We bless Thee for the victory Thou didst vouchsafe our armies for the preservation of our Nation in unity and prosperity. We bless Thee for the peace and harmony which reigns everywhere in our land; for the subsidence of hate and passion and for the spirit of love for our common country. We bless Thee that the one flag of our fathers, the emblem of National freedom and unity floats over all our land, North and South, East and West, and that the strife of war has ceased. We pray Thee, who art our God and the Ruler of our country, to bless the whole land with peace and with abundance. May all animosity cease, and the only contest be to advance the best interests of our common country. Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States, and all who are in authority over us. We invoke Thy special blessing upon the Governor of our own commonwealth and his associates here, and upon the representatives of our National Guard, who are here with them to dedicate these monuments for a perpetual memorial to our gallant dead.

Bless the widows and orphans of those who fell in defense of our Nation's unity, comfort them by Thy spirit and relieve all their wants through the charity of those whom Thou hast prospered.

May all the services of this hour be to Thy glory, and may we all who are here to honor the dead and the living of this fierce conflict, answer with joy the final roll call of those who have served Thee and their generation by Thy will. We ask all—with the forgiveness of our sins—through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen!

The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then sung by Miss Anne M. DeBeck, a daughter of Captain W. L. DeBeck, of Battery K, 1st Ohio, after which General Axline was presented and delivered the following address on "The Ohio Troops in the Battle of Gettysburg."

Address of General Axline

The story of Ohio at Gettysburg cannot be told in the brief time allowed in this programme. To tell the story in full and do justice to every Ohio organization that took part in that mighty struggle, would require us to repeat the whole story of the battle, not because the Ohio troops formed a large part of the national army at Gettysburg, but because they were engaged wherever the tide of battle raged from the time the echoes of the first gun were heard until the last cloud of battle had disappeared. They fought on Wednesday, July 1, on Thursday, July 2, and on Friday, July 3. They fought on the line of Barlow's Knoll to the Pennsylvania College grounds, at Little Round Top, on East Cemetery Hill, on Culp's Hill, on the Emmittsburg Road and along Cemetery Ridge. It will not be claimed that the Ohio troops rendered more gallant service, or that their deeds were more conspicuous for bravery and endurance than those from other States. All were brave and equally willing to endure to the last extremity that the Union cause might triumph. Dead heroes from more than a score of States sleep in this cemetery and tell the story of the patriotism and bravery of the whole Union army. We simply say for the Ohio soldier, that none were braver, that none were more self-sacrificing.

There were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg from the State of Ohio, thirteen regiments of infantry, four batteries of light artillery, and one regiment and two companies of cavalry. All of these organizations had entered the service for three years or during the war, and

at this time were veterans in experience and represented a hundred different battle-fields. They had been decimated at Bull Run, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, and while greatly reduced in numerical strength, they were inured to the march and battle, and now represented the best soldiery the world ever looked upon.

The record of these organizations at Gettysburg is briefly told in the following statistics collected from official sources:

First Ohio Cavalry

COMPANIES A AND C

Company A, headquarter guard for General Gregg, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps; Company C, headquarter guard for General Kilpatrick, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps. Present for duty, 85; no loss reported. Monument located at General Pleasonton's headquarters, near Taneytown Road. The number present for duty, as given in this compilation, is taken from the reports of June 30, and does not represent the actual numbers engaged in the battle. Some had fallen out on the long march in reaching the field, and many others were detailed with the supply trains and elsewhere, so that the actual number engaged in this battle was much less than the number present for duty.

Sixth Ohio Cavalry—Ten Companies

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS

Present for duty, 370. Not directly engaged in the battle; no loss reported. Monument located at General Pleasonton's headquarters, near Taneytown Road. These cavalry organizations, while not directly engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, rendered the Union cause efficient service in the many almost daily contests with the cavalry of the enemy throughout the period of the invasion of Northern territory.

First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery

BATTERY H (HUNTINGTON'S BATTERY), THIRD VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, ARTILLERY RESERVE

Number present for duty, 117; killed, 2; wounded, 5; total loss, 7; percentage of loss, 6. Engaged in the Cemetery grounds, near the old Cemetery wall during the second and third days of the battle. Monument located in National Cemetery grounds.

BATTERY I (DILGER'S BATTERY), ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 137; wounded, 13; total loss, 13; percentage of loss, 10. Engaged near the Carlisle Road, north of the town, July 1; on Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3. Monument located on Eleventh Corps Avenue, north of town.

BATTERY K (HECKMAN'S BATTERY) ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 118; killed, 2; wounded, 11; missing, 2; total loss, 15; percentage of loss, 13. Engaged at Pennsylvania College Grounds July 1; in reserve on Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3. Monument located at corner of Carlisle and Lincoln Streets, on Pennsylvania College Grounds.

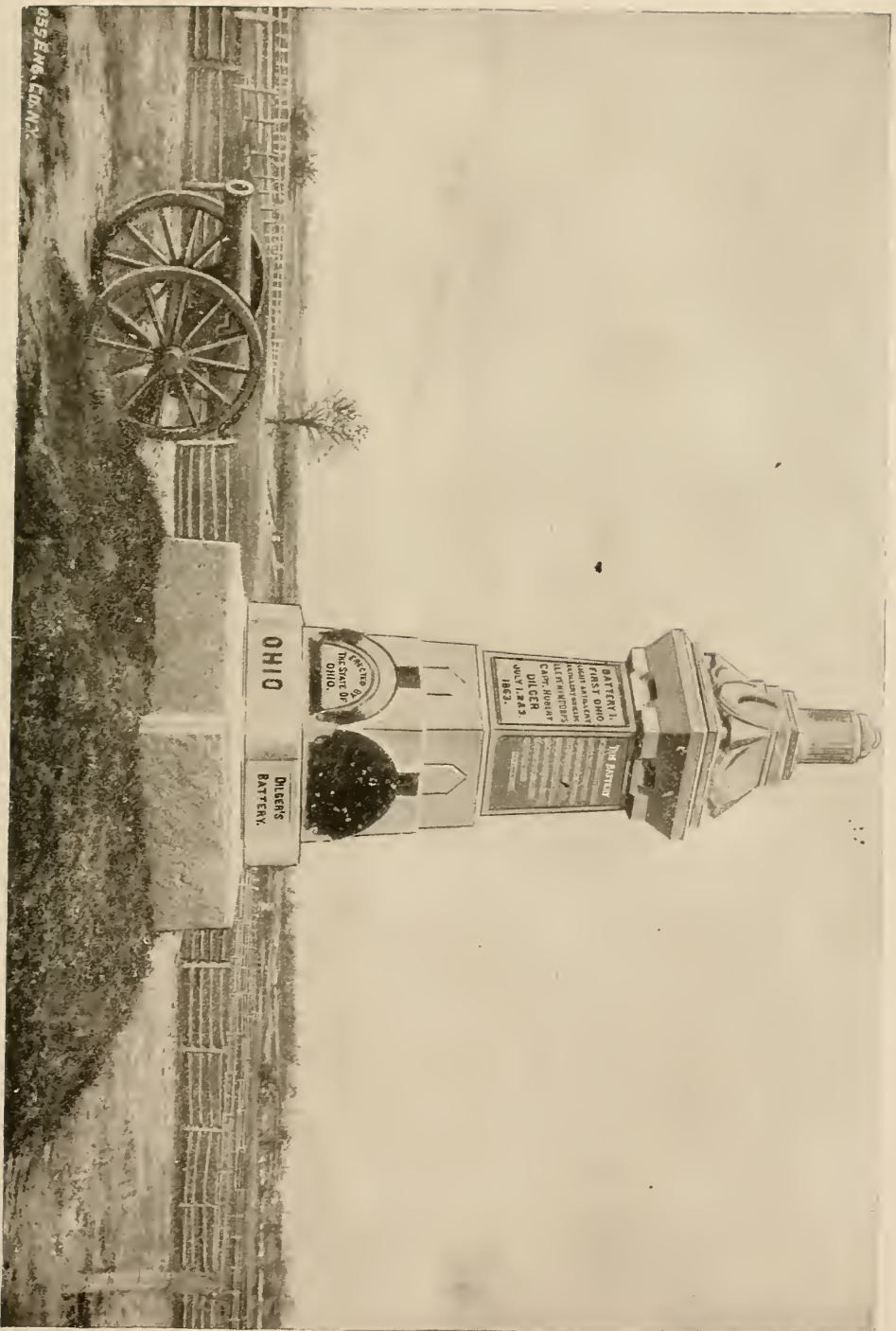
BATTERY L (GIBBS'S BATTERY), ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 121; wounded, 2; total loss, 2; percentage of loss, 2. Engaged at Wolf's Hill and on the north slope of Little Round Top, July 2 and 3. Monument located on the north slope of Little Round Top.

Fourth Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS

Number present for duty, 292; killed, 12; wounded, 15; missing, 5; total loss, 32; percentage of loss, 11. Detached from the Second Corps with Carroll's Brigade and sent to East Cemetery Hill on the evening of July 2, and assisted in repulsing Early's Division at that point. Companies G and I rendered gallant service east of the Emmittsburg road. Monument on East Cemetery Hill. Tablet for companies G and I, east side of Emmittsburg road.



OSBORN & CO. N.Y.

Fifth Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 315; killed, 2; wounded, 16; total loss, 18; percentage of loss, 6. This regiment was detached, and held the extreme left on the north side of Little Round Top July 1, on Culp's Hill July 2, thence to Rock Creek; returned to Culp's Hill, when engaged July 3. Monument located between Baltimore Pike and Culp's Hill.

Seventh Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 293; killed, 1; wounded, 17; total loss, 18; percentage of loss, 6. Engaged at Little Round Top on the evening of July 1, on Culp's Hill until 6 p. m. July 2, thence moved with the brigade to support the left; returned to Culp's Hill and there engaged July 3. Monument located on Culp's Hill.

Eighth Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS

Number engaged, 209; killed, 18; wounded, 83; missing, 1; total loss, 102; percentage of loss, 49. This regiment took up an advanced position on the Emmittsburg Road at 4 p. m. July 2, and held it throughout the battle. During Longstreet's assault it advanced, and by a left wheel attacked the enemy in the flank, doing him much damage and capturing three battle-flags and numerous prisoners. The position of the regiment is the farthest advanced of any held by the Union forces during the third day of the battle. Monument located near Emmittsburg Road.

Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number engaged, 220; killed, 16; wounded, 96; missing 71; total loss, 183; percentage of loss, 83. This regiment was hotly engaged at Barlow's Knoll July 1, and on East Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3. It suffered the greatest proportionate loss of any Ohio organization in the battle. Monument at Barlow's Knoll.

Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS

Number engaged, 332; killed 7; wounded, 31; total loss, 38; percentage of loss, 11. Engaged at Culp's Hill and vicinity throughout the battle. Monument located on Culp's Hill.

Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 375; killed, 6; wounded, 31; missing, 12; total loss, 49; percentage of loss, 13. Engaged at and near the crossing of the Emmitsburg and Taneytown roads, and on the skirmish line in front of that position during the three days of the battle. Monument at intersection of Emmitsburg and Taneytown roads.

Sixty-first Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 309; killed, 6; wounded, 36; missing, 12; total loss, 54; percentage of loss, 17. Engaged as skirmishers near Oak Hill and in support of Dilger's Battery (Battery I, First Ohio), July 1, then withdrew to Cemetery Hill. In the evening of July 2 it was sent to Culp's Hill; on Cemetery Hill during July 3. Monument located on Eleventh Corps Avenue, north of town.

Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry

FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS

Number present for duty, 316; killed, 1; wounded, 17; total loss, 18; percentage of loss, 5. Engaged at 5 p. m. July 1, just north of Little Round Top; on the morning of July 2 moved to Culp's Hill and entrenched; at daybreak, July 3, advanced and attacked the flank of the enemy. Monument at summit of Culp's Hill.

Seventy-third Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number engaged, 338; killed, 21; wounded, 123; missing, 1; total loss, 145; percentage of loss, 43. Located on Cemetery Hill July 1, with Colonel Orland Smith's Brigade, which position was made the

rallying point for the new line of battle at the close of the first day's conflict; on the morning of July 2 hotly engaged as skirmishers beyond the Emmitsburg road; on July 3 on Taneytown road on the left of the Fifty-fifth Ohio. Monument located on the Taneytown road, adjacent to the National Cemetery.

Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number engaged, 269; killed, 38; wounded, 62; missing, 86; total loss, 186; percentage of loss, 70. Engaged at Barlow's Knoll July 1, and at East Cemetery Hill July 2 and 3, and at both places distinguished itself for desperate fighting. Monument located on Cemetery Hill.

Eighty-second Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number engaged, 258; killed, 18; wounded, 85; missing, 78; total loss, 181; percentage of loss, 70. This regiment supported Dilger's Ohio Battery, and was located west of Barlow's Knoll in the afternoon of July 1. During July 2 and 3 it occupied a position on Cemetery Hill. Out of 22 officers engaged only three remained when the roll was called on Cemetery Hill. Among the seriously wounded were General J. S. Robinson and Captain A. E. Lee—the one President of the day and the other Secretary of the Ohio Gettysburg Memorial Commission. The monument of this regiment is located on the Eleventh Corps Avenue, north of the town.

One Hundred Seventh Ohio Infantry

SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS

Number engaged, 480; killed 23; wounded, 111; missing 77; total loss, 211; percentage of loss, 52. This regiment took a prominent part in the fierce struggle on the line just north of town in the first day's battle. On the second and third days it was engaged on East Cemetery Hill. In the bloody contest of the evening of July 2 it captured a rebel flag from the Eighth Louisiana "Tigers." The monument is located on the Eleventh Corps Avenue, north of the town.

The aggregate strength of the Ohio organizations engaged in the battle of Gettysburg was 4,327. Total killed, 171; wounded, 754; missing, 346; total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1,271. That is, of the whole number engaged, 4 out of every 100 were killed; 18 out of every 100 were wounded; 8 out of every 100 were missing; 30 out of every 100 were killed, wounded, or missing in action. It was nearly one man taken and two left. What troops could have done better, and what troops deserve more honor than the Ohio boys at Gettysburg?

Hon. Emil Kieseewetter, member of the Memorial Commission, was next presented, and spoke as follows:

Address of Mr. Kieseewetter

Mr. President, Ladies, Comrades, and Gentlemen:

The people of Ohio, endeavoring to show their appreciation of the deeds of valor and heroism of their sons upon this field twenty-four years ago, desired the General Assembly to take action in regard thereto and to make an appropriation to erect suitable memorials, which we are here to dedicate to-day. In pursuance of this wish, so universally expressed by the people of the State, the Sixty-sixth General Assembly on May 4, 1885, appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to begin this work. The Commission appointed at the time to take charge of the work, after making a thorough examination of what would be proper for Ohio to do under the circumstances, recommended to the next General Assembly that an additional appropriation be made, which recommendation was cheerfully taken up by the succeeding General Assembly, and on April 21, 1886, an additional appropriation of \$35,000 was unanimously voted for this purpose. This act created a Commission, consisting of the Adjutant-General, Secretary, and Auditor of State, who were entrusted with the letting of the contracts, supervision of the work and expenditure of the appropriation as they should deem best upon consultation with committees of the different organizations that took part in the battle. Before taking action, however, the Commission endeavored to ascertain by inspection of what had been done, what would be fitting for Ohio to do, and for this pur-

pose they made two visits to the battle-field. After this a circular was issued to the survivors of the different organizations, as well as to the leading manufacturers of monuments in the Union, and in the autumn of 1886 a meeting was held in the Capitol at Columbus, at which there were present the members of the Commission and committees representing the different organizations concerned. At that time a great number and variety of designs were exhibited and submitted to the Commission and the ex-soldiers who were present. After careful inspection of all the designs submitted and after consulting the wishes of those interested, as directed by law, we proceeded to negotiate contracts for the memorials, with a view to their completion and erection on this field by the first day of the present month. In the discharge of their duties it was necessary for the Commission at times to reconcile conflicting interests, opinions, and tastes, which was a matter of no ordinary difficulty.

The Commission desired to place memorials upon this field which would compare favorably with those which had already been erected and with those that shall hereafter be erected by other States and by the National Government. They desired that these memorials should be beautiful, appropriate, and of sufficient artistic merit to commend themselves to the judgment of all intelligent people who shall visit this field. They aimed to erect not merely monuments to the memory of those who perished in the battle, but memorials of the services of all Ohio soldiers who took an honorable part in it. It was the aim of the Commission to erect memorials which should be durable and permanent, to have their inscriptions distinctly and durably carved and historically correct, to have the memorials located, as nearly as possible, on the exact ground where the different organizations fought, and at the same time so located that they could be favorably and conveniently seen; to have them provided with solid foundations, which should give them proper elevation and protect them against the elements, and to secure materials which should withstand the corroding effects of heat, moisture, and frost. The Commission further endeavored to erect such memorials as would comply with the rules and requirements of the Battle-Field Memorial Association, into whose care they are this day to be committed.

In this connection, before you and in your presence I desire to acknowledge, on behalf of the Commission, the services of Captain A.

E. Lee, one of the men who took part in the bloody battle of Gettysburg, and who, by his untiring zeal and intelligent action as our Secretary, has done much to make this occasion a success.

If there are any disappointments here on account of non-fulfillment of contracts, it is a matter that the Commission regrets more than any one else and for which they feel they are in no wise to blame. In awarding the work ample time was given each contractor properly to complete the same in accordance with the plans and specifications and the contract entered into with him. In addition to this all possible assistance was given by the Commission to each contractor to enable him to complete his work within the time required by the contract, and in no instance was any contractor retarded by reason of delay or lack of hearty co-operation on the part of this Commission. To those who have been disappointed in not finding their monuments here to-day, as it was agreed and expected that they should be, the assurance may be given that in due time and with the least possible delay proper memorials to their organizations will be erected. The further assurance may be given that, while some may feel disappointed, or not entirely satisfied, the Commission, with an earnest desire to gratify all so far as they consistently or possibly could, have endeavored faithfully to fulfill their higher obligations to be just, fair, and impartial to all the different organizations. They may not have been able to satisfy every wish or requirement; that would have been impossible where there were so many conflicting views of what would be just and appropriate, but they have at least endeavored (with what success is to be judged by you here to-day) to produce a work worthy of the services which it commemorates, a work of which you, the survivors of the battle, may be proud, and a work worthy of the State of Ohio. But grander than any monument of granite or of stone to tell the story of the deeds of our heroic dead is the restored and harmonious Union, whose constantly increasing prosperity, intelligence, and happiness demonstrates to the world that the blood shed upon this historic field has not been shed in vain, and that a people united by all the kindred ties of blood and the selfish ties of business have now a closer and a dearer Union than ever before—a Union of liberty and freedom, one and inseparable, now and forever.

In the order stated in the programme, General James S. Robinson, who commanded the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry in the battle, followed Mr. Kiesewetter, and spoke as follows:

Address of General Robinson

Governor Foraker, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

There remains but a brief duty for me to discharge. Before doing so, however, I will contribute to the unwritten history of that great battle a few incidents that came under my own personal observation, and not officially reported. The Eleventh Army Corps, to which the Eighty-second Ohio belonged, and the First Corps, the vanguard of the army, drew out of their encampments at Emmitsburg and Marsh Creek on the morning of July 1. The march was a rapid one, scarcely relieved by a single halt. At 10 o'clock we crossed the Pennsylvania line, and well I remember how, with dipping flags and muffled drums, we saluted the grand old State on whose soil, before the sun went down, many a comrade found a soldier's grave. The idea of fighting on home soil seemed to fire the soldiers with extraordinary zeal and determination. They seemed to feel that the opportune moment had arrived for them to avenge the defeats sustained at the hands of Lee's army. At 11 o'clock we halted a few moments to give the troops a rest. The rain came down in torrents. The soldiers prepared to make their accustomed tin cup of coffee, when through the heavy mists we were startled by the dull, thudding sound, which only issues from the throats of cannon, but when first heard leaves us in doubt whether it may not be thunder. We listen. In a few seconds all doubts are put at rest. We were about to participate in one of the most obstinate and decisive battles of the world.

Aids came dashing along the line before we had time to fall in, with peremptory orders to *double-quick* our commands on that hot July day. How little men on horseback reflect on such an occasion. If they had once marched in the ranks they would never have issued such a ridiculous order. We arrived at Gettysburg a little after one o'clock and passed on hastily through the town and well on to the front by the Mummasburg Road and took position in an open field in

support of Captain Dilger's Battery *en echelon* to the First Corps. The enemy's batteries were to the right of Seminary Ridge, on Oak Hill, within easy range of our position, which they fully commanded. Here our loss was very considerable. We remained at this point until about two o'clock, when I was ordered to rejoin my brigade, which was to the left of the County Infirmary. Soon after, the command came for an advance. We moved forward rapidly about 150 yards beyond where the Eighty-second O. V. I. memorial now stands, when we encountered a strong rebel force that delivered a steady fire as they advanced. In moving forward I discovered that I had passed the regiment on my right about 150 yards. I gave the command to fall back slowly, loading and firing at will. At this point and before I gave the order to fall back, my horse was killed under me. All the field officers of my regiment were dismounted in the same way. Just as I reached the line of battle on my right Colonel Francis Mahler, commanding the brigade of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, fell by my side, mortally wounded. Colonel Krzyzanowski, the brigade commander, had been disabled by being thrown from his horse in the early part of the engagement. By these two casualties I became the senior officer of the brigade and was assigned to its command. From this point we were gradually being pressed back by the power of overwhelming numbers. The men stubbornly contested every inch of ground. Our position was in every respect untenable. We were not permitted even to build a temporary barricade out of the numerous fence rails that incumbered our movements. We were in the valley while the neighboring hills to the front and right of us were covered by the guns of the enemy. The first intimation I had of the advance of the enemy on my right flank was a volley of musketry from that quarter, decimating the ranks of my command, which had already suffered severely. By this time we had reached the outer edge of the village in perfect order and without confusion. The enemy was on our front, right flank, and in our rear. No troops could have fought better than the Eleventh Corps soldiers that came under my observation. They yielded only to the superior force of the enemy. They fought at a great disadvantage, but they fought well. As we entered the village, I was so severely wounded that the command of the brigade was transferred to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson



BATTERY K
FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY
ARTILLERY BRIGADE 11TH CORPS

ARRIVING ABOUT NOON JULY 1 1863.

THIS BATTERY
CAPT. LEWIS HECKMAN COMMANDING
WENT INTO POSITION HERE IN RESERVE
WHEN THE 11TH CORPS BEGAN TO RETIRE
IT ENGAGED THE ENEMY WITH GREAT GALLANTRY
AFTER SEVERE LOSS IT WAS WITHDRAWN

CASUALTIES
2 KILLED 11 WOUNDED 2 MISSING

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

CAPT. WM. L. DEBECK
DIED JULY 11 1863

of the Eighty-second O. V. I., a brave and capable officer. In this short engagement my regiment had suffered severely, losing 19 officers out of 21, with a corresponding number of privates and non-commissioned officers.

It is to commemorate the bravery and skill of such Ohio troops that these memorials have been erected. All fought for American nationality, and as a reward for their valorous struggle, Ohio lays these tributes at their feet. Here the tide of invasion was rolled back after the bloodiest and most stubborn contest of the war. With our soldiers it was a struggle for mastery on Northern soil. It was a victory of the rank and file.

Through you, as Governor of Ohio, we desire to transfer the care of these memorials to the Battlefield Memorial Association of Gettysburg.

Responding to General Robinson, and presenting the memorials to the Battle-Field Memorial Association, Governor J. B. Foraker spoke as follows:

Address of Governor Foraker

Gentlemen of the Gettysburg Memorial Association:

Plymouth Rock, Jamestown, and Gettysburg are three of the most important points in American history. They mark respectively the beginning of free and slave institutions and the triumph of the one over the other. Until the march of time and progress brought us to this field, free, popular government was indeed but an experiment, menaced by a doubtful, as well as an irrepressible, conflict. Here was found the beginning of the end. The struggle that commenced with American civilization grew continually stronger and fiercer until Pickett charged. As his columns reeled backward in defeat the cause of human bondage began to pale and the tide of rebellion to recede. From Gettysburg to Appomattox was a long march, stained with blood and strewn with the dead, but the bravery with which it was resisted was but the sullen obstinacy of despair; for here the prestige of the slave power had been broken. On this field the cause of liberty and union gained a positive and permanent triumph. When the retreating

battalions of Lee marched out of Pennsylvania it was already virtually determined that the American Union was indissoluble; that the Constitution of the United States was the organic law of the people; that no State had a right to defy the national power; that slavery must perish; that the whole land should be dedicated to human liberty; that we should have but one Government, one flag, and one destiny for the whole American people.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed. The moving columns, glittering bayonets, flashing sabers, and charging squadrons of that fearful time are gone forever. The rattling musketry and the roaring cannon of the mighty struggle are hushed. Where was the carnage of war is now only peace.

Quiet and beauty reign over these historic heights and pleasing plains. Men who met here in the shock of battle as foes have since met here to clasp hands as friends and fellow-citizens of a reunited country. If there be any one thing for which we should be more thankful than we are for the success of our arms, it is that through the mercy of God we have been spared to see the day when the men who battled so valiantly to destroy the Union are beginning to realize how utterly wicked and unjustifiable was their cause, and how indescribably great was the blessing to them, as well as to us, of their defeat. As the years go by, appreciation for this blessing will be strengthened. The day cannot be long delayed when the Lost Cause will have lost its last mourner; when all will recognize, with profound thankfulness for the result, that the war was waged, not for destruction, but for preservation; not for sectionalism, but for nationality; that we might go forward with a common pride to a common destiny.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the consequences of the heroism and sacrifice of life that were here witnessed. We have, as a result, not only an imperial domain of territory, capable of accommodating the hundreds of millions who are coming with the years of the future, but we have also civil and religious liberty for all; we have civil and political equality for all; we have a satisfactory Constitution and theory of government for all; we have a common interest for all. Our success has been felt beyond our own shores. It has cheered all mankind. Ireland is not the only land where there is a struggle. In England, France, Germany, and every other civilized

country the people are demanding and receiving recognition and a voice in government. Their inspiration has been imparted by our achievements. We have thrown the beaming rays of liberty around the globe.

Gettysburg was more, therefore, than a mere battle. It was more than the turning point of a great war. It was an epoch in the history of the world—a crowning triumph for the human race.

There are other reasons that endear this place to the hearts of our countrymen. Here was fought the greatest single combat of the war. On no other field was there such equality of numbers, or a more distinguished display of American valor. Almost every State of the Union was here represented. The blood of all the sections was here commingled. Yonder lie Reynolds and the brave men who fell and sleep with him, and here Lincoln stood and made a speech as immortal as his own undying fame. Verily, this is consecrated ground. Throughout all the ages, until Time shall be no more, so long as heroic endeavor, patriotic sacrifice, and human welfare shall be appreciated, this will be a hallowed spot for the children of men.

Ohio has a just pride in the conspicuous part her sons wrought in this great work. She manifests it by erecting here these enduring monuments. We have come to dedicate them in her name to the high purposes they are intended to subserve. In formally transferring them to your keeping, it is not necessary to recount the exploits or vaunt the deeds they are intended to commemorate. The monuments themselves do that more eloquently than any language that can be spoken. The positions they mark were the forefront of the battle. But Ohio has not erected them in a spirit of pride alone. They are intended also to express her gratitude and to teach lessons of patriotism. She acknowledges in this way her everlasting indebtedness to the men who were willing to give life that the heresy of secession might perish, and at the same time tells posterity of the priceless blood that has been shed, and of the daring deeds that have been done that our Government might live. It was to subserve such purposes that Ohio appointed the Commission, who have labored so long and satisfactorily to accomplish the task intrusted to them. I know their work has been a labor of love. Nevertheless, on behalf of the people whom they have represented, I give them thanks for the zeal they

have manifested, the good judgment they have displayed, and the success they have achieved. It is with the hope and belief that they have not worked in vain that I now intrust to you, gentlemen of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, the custody and care of Ohio's monuments to her soldiers who fought on this field. So long as loyalty is appreciated and treason despised, so long as it is an honor to fight for the Union and a crime to fight against it, we beseech you to jealously guard them and care for their preservation. Should there come a time when they do not teach this, then let them crumble.

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, and President ex-officio of the Battle Field Memorial Association, responded to Governor Foraker, accepting, in behalf of the Association, the trust confided to it. The following brief synopsis of his remarks is taken from the *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel* of September 20, 1887.

Address of Governor Beaver

Governor Beaver said: In leaving the Centennial exercises at Philadelphia, he felt that he was going out of the line of duty, but as he drove along the avenues of this beautiful Cemetery and saw the flags and flowers on the Ohio graves, he felt that this occasion, and the one we would celebrate to-morrow, were parts of one great drama which he had been called upon to witness. If those men had not died to preserve the Constitution, there would not now be a Constitution to celebrate. It is because the high water mark was reached here in Pickett's charge, we are permitted and privileged to hold this celebration at Philadelphia, which would not be complete without this part of the drama. After paying an eloquent tribute to the services of Ohio soldiers on this and other battle fields of the Republic, the Governor asked: Why do these people come here to-day and bow their heads to a memory? Why is Gettysburg honored above all other battle-fields? One reason was that it was fought on free and loyal soil (a wounded veteran sang out, "It is God's country"). Whilst the Governor did not want to admit that any part of this country was not "God's country," yet that was the name given it by the boys when they entered our borders. Another reason was on account of the



treasures spent here by the loyal States. In accepting the monuments on behalf of the Memorial Association, he said sentiments of patriotism should be fostered and encouraged, that Pennsylvania would be the faithful custodian of these monuments, and that the Association accepted the trust appreciating the responsibility devolving upon it, being in hearty sympathy with the spirit which prompted the erection of these memorials. They fostered the spirit of unity, and the men who fought against the nation here, are now becoming more and more glad to meet their opponents on this battle-field.

Following Governor Beaver, in the order of the programme, General S. H. Hurst, who had participated in the battle as an officer of the Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, delivered the memorial address. General Hurst spoke as follows:

Memorial Address by General Hurst

Comrades of the Old Army, Citizens of Ohio, and Fellow Countrymen, All:

We bivouac to-day on sacred and historic ground—on a field made sacred and historic by deeds of sacrifice and valor that can never die. We celebrate here the achievements of that grand army of patriot heroes, who, with undying courage and devotion, defended the nation's life; and to-day we dedicate here our monuments of enduring granite and marble that they may tell to the ages the story of those great achievements and chronicle through the ages the fame of the men who fought and won at Gettysburg. These monuments, which we to-day unveil to the world, are not mere funeral or memorial monuments to the dead. They are rather triumphal monuments alike to the living and the dead who shared in that mighty struggle, and that most significant victory which made the name of Gettysburg immortal. These beautiful and expressive triumphal monuments are the tribute of the great commonwealth of Ohio, of her people and of her government, to her devoted sons who, coming from the hills and valleys of that noble State, on this field, amid the comradeship of the grand old Army of the Potomac, stood breast to breast with the men of Pennsylvania and sixteen other sister States, staying and rolling back the tide of invasion, breaking the spirit and hope of

the rebellion, and filling the hearts of our suffering but brave people with the confident assurance of victory, ultimate and overwhelming.

The battle of Gettysburg was not simply the greatest battle of the war of the rebellion; it was also the most important military engagement of modern times. Nay, more than this; as the decisive battle in defense of the American Republic, and as the decisive battle in defense of free civilization in America and in the world, it was the most significant struggle, and the most momentous triumph in the history of the human race.

Each army, and back of the armies the people of each section of the country, who for more than two years had sustained and reinforced their respective armies, had been impelled and inspired at the beginning, and sustained through the sufferings and sacrifices of these most direful years by two great, leading ideas, or motives. The people of the south, and the soldiers of the southern armies were asserting with the sword their doctrine of States rights, the right of a State, or of any number of States, to secede from, and thus break up the government of the Republic at will, and to ordain other independent and supreme governments in its stead. And beyond that they were fighting for the perpetuation and spread of human slavery; that the slave-holding power might be and remain the dominant power in American civilization, and the dominant power in American government. The rebellion never rose above that. Say what you may about the glory of the "lost cause," tell what you may of the unselfish devotion, and courage and pluck of the southern soldiery, still it is true that the rebellion never had a motive, and never had an inspiration higher or nobler than it drew from secession and slavery, and their logical fruits and concomitants. The people of the north and the soldiers of the Union army were fighting for the unity of the nation, for the life of the Republic, and back of that, or co-ordinate with that, they were fighting for human liberty in American civilization and government. And though in the death grapple of battle we may have sometimes seemed to forget these first causes and impelling motives of the war, still, back of the organization of every army, or corps, or battalion, and back of every battle, or siege, or skirmish, these motives of the south in appealing to the arbitrament of arms, and of the north in

accepting the wager of battle, were the great inspiring motives of our disunited people, and of their contending armies.

These were momentous issues. On the one side there was the ambitious dream of the Southern Empire, of aristocratic government, founded upon caste and slavery as "the chief corner stone," and coupled with this chivalrous ambition for the establishment of aristocratic government, that one race might be supreme at the cost of the brutal degradation of another; coupled with this was the imperious demand for the perpetual, social and political supremacy of the slave power on the American continent.

On the other side there was undying love for and devotion to the government and the flag. There was pride in the glory of the Republic and in its free institutions. There was faith in the rights of manhood; faith in democratic government; faith in free civilization, and as the outgrowth of these, there was the living and sublime purpose that freedom, and not slavery, should be the ruling power in the future government of these United States. On these great, vital questions—vital to the nation, and vital to human liberty—the issue had been made up and was being fought out to the bitter end. Never too often has it been said the war was a war of ideas. It was indeed a war between two opposing civilizations. It was the old civilization of caste and aristocracy and slavery revolting against the growth and power of the new civilization of freedom and manhood in this new world of America. And the results of this direful struggle must in any event have been deeply felt wherever tyranny sought to stifle the aspirations of manhood, or wherever throughout the world manhood was struggling to be free.

The questions at issue, then, between the North and the South, and to be settled by the valor and endurance of their respective armies, were not the ordinary questions about which nations fight. The reign of royal house, the establishment of a boundary line, the protectorate of a province, or the ownership of a canal. No, no; they were not questions of that kind. They involved the life of a mighty nation, the life of republican government, and the life of popular liberty. They were as high as the hopes of free manhood and as broad as human civilization.

Wise statesmanship, unswerving patriotism, and a just appreciation of the logic of events by the people of both sections of the country, might have avoided the fratricidal strife, and without the terrible sacrifice, the nation might have gone steadily forward in the path of prosperity and glory; but, given the doctrines of Calhoun and Taney and the aggressive spirit of the slave power on the one side, and the growth of the great Northwest and the growth of the spirit and love of liberty and hatred of tyranny and wrong on the other side, and the war was as inevitable as fate. And so in an hour of madness the war had been begun; in an hour of madness they had fired upon our ships and upon our forts. No appeal could stop them. No prayers availed to stay the dreaded strife. The war had been begun, and for two long years and more it had gone on with varying fortunes and with growing intensity and bitterness. A million of men were in arms. Our skirmish lines were a thousand miles long, and the world looked on with bated breath as the armies of the Puritan and the Huguenot—the grand armies of freedom and slavery—grappled in the deadly and terrible embrace of battle. In Missouri and Arkansas and Louisiana; in Mississippi and Alabama and Kentucky and Tennessee; in the Carolinas and Maryland; in the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the war had been earnestly waged, while each army, alternating between success and defeat, had struggled with terrible energy for the mastery of the field. We had reached the darkest hour of the war. The hearts of millions of patriots were filled with deep anxiety and dread. The slaughter at Fredericksburg and the surprise and rout at Chancellorsville had demonstrated our dearth of higher generalship, and filled the hearts of many with dismay, if not despair. The Army of the Potomac was guarding the nation's capital, when the leader of the rebel army of Northern Virginia determined to march again into Pennsylvania, and move upon Washington and Baltimore from the north. It seemed, indeed, a bold venture after the experience of the Antietam campaign. But its very boldness inspired a deeper sense of terror and of dread. General Lee marched his army without molestation through the mountain gaps, down the Shenandoah Valley, across the Potomac and up through Maryland, into Pennsylvania. His army was feasting in the valleys of the Cumberland and the Susquehanna, gathering supplies and preparing for the final and sweeping descent



upon the capital. Our disheartened but plucky army, circling on a shorter radius, had been moved into Maryland, and then pushed up into Pennsylvania to meet well out from the defenses of Washington the invading army, which, flushed with its recent successes, was full of confidence and ardor.

While these movements were going on, as if to add to our disheartenment, General Hooker, whom most of the Potomac Army idolized, was removed, and General Meade, whom most of that army scarcely knew, was placed in command. The deep anxiety grew more and more intense with each succeeding day, and every one felt and knew that soon the great armies must meet in deadly and perhaps decisive conflict. The nation looks on with an agony of anxiety and suspense as the two armies are manœuvering for position and girding themselves for the bloody fray. What a sublime spectacle was here and now presented to the world, to the nations that had been watching the conflict from afar through all its changes. The grand armies of slavery and freedom, almost a hundred thousand men on either side, stood confronting each other, each inspired with the courage of its convictions, and each strong in its heroic determination to win in this great decisive battle for the mastery of the field and the triumph of their cause.

In these days so full of destiny, in these hours of agonizing suspense, who shall know the depths of feeling which moved the heart of our great army as it stripped for the fight; and who shall tell the anxious, trembling, yet hopeful thought of our brave people, whose millions of white lips spoke to God the prayers of aching hearts for victory to our cause? Finally the enemy swept around and broke through the mountain wall that separated the two armies at the point where Buford and Reynolds were on guard, and the battle of Gettysburg was begun.

By a strange coincidence both commanders had simultaneously ordered the occupation of Gettysburg by their respective forces. General Meade had directed Reynolds to concentrate here the left wing of his army, evidently with the idea of holding the foe in check till he could select and fortify a formidable line at Willoway Creek or Pipe Creek. Lee had ordered the concentration of his entire army here, doubtless with the thought that the mountain background would be an

admirable protection for his artillery and supply trains; the possession of the mountain passes enabling him to move at will back into the Cumberland Valley; while from this vantage ground he could move his whole army on Washington or menace Baltimore at pleasure. Buford, with the eye of a soldier, had comprehended the situation at once. On the evening of the 30th of June and early on the morning of the 1st of July he had carefully disposed his cavalry forces on the various roads from the north and west concentrating at Gettysburg, with the determination to hold the enemy at bay, and prevent him, if possible, from occupying this important strategic point.

At nine o'clock of July 1 the First and Eleventh Army Corps, under the orders of the gallant Reynolds, without any knowledge of the advancing enemy, were marching upon Gettysburg. At that hour they were awakened to thoughtfulness by the thunder of Buford's guns. His men, dismounted, were holding a line along Willoughby Run and across the Carlisle and Harrisburg Pikes, half a mile north and west of Seminary Ridge. Heth's division of Hill's corps attacked him with the determined purpose of occupying Gettysburg. Buford's artillery commanding the roadways, he made a determined stand, and for two hours held the enemy at bay. Finally, just when he was being overwhelmed with numbers, Reynolds arrived upon the field.

Wadsworth's and Doubleday's divisions relieved the plucky cavalymen. Pender came to the support of Heth, and the engagement, both of infantry and artillery, soon became earnest and deadly. But, before the First Corps was fully deployed their intrepid leader, General Reynolds, was killed upon the field, crowning the glory of a noble life with the fame of a hero's death.

Gen. Doubleday now assumed command, and with ability and fearlessness met and fought the enemy, checking his advance at every point. The strong divisions of Heth and Pender, supported by eighty pieces of artillery, threw into the fight such courage and determination as to make the conflict most sanguinary indeed. But, like Buford's men in the earlier morning, the First corps held on with pluck and tenacity, determined to stay the rebel advance till the arrival of the Eleventh corps. Like as it were yesterday, I remember that fateful morning, twenty-four years ago. Our little corps had bivouacked for a day at Emmittsburg, and at 9 o'clock that morning

we were on the march to Gettysburg. We had gone but a few miles when the music of Buford's cannon told us there was work ahead. At half past ten we were met by a courier from Reynolds, ordering us rapidly forward. For six miles we marched almost on the double-quick, and at half past twelve came upon Cemetery Hill. The divisions of Barlow and Schurz went rapidly forward into the fight to check the enemy then enveloping our right. These men of the Eleventh corps, who had been sacrificed by their commander at Chancellorsville, resolved here to wipe out that stain, and on that afternoon, although again overwhelmed with numbers, the dead and wounded of their decimated regiments told how well they kept their pledge.

Our own division, under Von Steinwehr, took position upon Cemetery Hill, and the gallant Prussian at once deployed his forces and begun fortifying that formidable promontory, which overlooked the whole field. Howard, who had assumed command, faced his fresh divisions to the north to meet the swarming brigades of Ewell's corps, coming in on the Heidlersburg road, and menacing the flank and rear of the First corps. A hundred rebel cannon hurl their deadly missiles into our lines, and the confident enemy—outnumbering us three to one—drive back the divisions of Barlow and Schimmelpfennig with heavy loss. The right having been thus outnumbered and turned, the First corps is also compelled to retire. And thus all our forces fighting in the advance, were, at four o'clock, compelled to fall back to Cemetery Hill. The enemy at once occupied the town, capturing a large number of our men, who, separated from their commands, or having lost their commanders in the fight, huddled together in the town, and fell an easy prey to their captors.

The results of the first day's battle were alike disastrous to us, and encouraging to the enemy. Out of 16,000 troops engaged on our side, we had lost over 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Still, we were not wholly without consolation. Our men had fought courageously against fearful odds, they had stayed the coming foe, and we still held Cemetery Hill. Just as our shattered divisions occupied the ridge, Gen. Hancock arrived and assumed command. He addressed himself at once to the disposition of the troops so as to hold effectively this important position. Our situation was now one of great peril, since we had but 6,000 men for duty, and there were

40,000 men in our front ready to give us battle. An hour and a half later Gen. Sickles arrived with three brigades, and then Gen. Slocum came in with the Twelfth corps, and the command was turned over to him. During the night our forces were centered here, and the morning of July 2d found our whole army within supporting distance. By nine o'clock our lines were established, and all our troops on the field save the Sixth corps, which would arrive in a few hours. The opportunity for a surprise, as at Chancellorsville, or of crushing us with overwhelming numbers as the enemy might have done yesterday, seemed now gone; and Lee must fight us openly or retire.

Gen. Meade had arrived in the night, and attended personally to the formation of our lines, and the assignment of forces. Our commanders confidently expected to be attacked at daylight, before our lines were fully formed, or our disposition for battle complete. But the whole morning passed and no attack was made. It was not, indeed, until half past three in the afternoon, that the blow fell. Then Longstreet attacked on the left, at the Peach Orchard, on the Emmitsburg Road, at the Devil's Den, and at Little Round Top. It is not possible that I should describe the terrible engagement that here and now took place. It is enough to say that for five long hours there was here such a face to face, and hand to hand conflict, a battle so courageous, determined, merciless, and deadly, as scarcely finds a parallel in the history of warfare. The conformation of the ground on which it was fought was most irregular, as was also the formation of our lines. The position at the Peach Orchard was such as to make it seem equally perilous for us to attempt to hold it, or to yield it to the enemy, and in determining upon the former course Gen. Sickles had of necessity made it the scene of a continuous, fearful, and deadly struggle. Much of this ground was inaccessible for the effective use of artillery, and could only be assailed or defended by infantry at short range, or at the bayonet's point. Hence it was necessarily one of those engagements which must be won on either side by that conspicuous personal courage which makes heroes of men, whether in the roster or in the ranks. Into this engagement Longstreet, supported by Hill, brought thirteen powerful brigades that had not taken part in the

conflict of yesterday. Not in one continuous line, or simultaneous assault, but conforming to the irregular formation of the field and of our lines, and sustaining the work of one command by that of another he pressed the battle with fearful energy till the darkness brought it to a close. On our side the Third corps was sustained in its unequal fight by detachments from almost every corps in the army. From the right of Slocum's to the left of Hancock's corps, every available regiment was taken to sustain the fearful onset on the left, and it was only by the most persistent, determined, and courageous action, alike of leaders and men, that our lines were held against the terrible assault.

Meanwhile, on our right, Johnson's division of Ewell's corps is assigned to the duty of carrying Culp's Hill, and turning our position, while Early and Rodes are to charge Cemetery Hill near the town. Johnson does not act in concert with Longstreet, but waits till nearly night, and then, although he finds our line depleted and extremely weak, he gains but a partial success, occupying a portion of an advanced line of our works, and resting till the morning. Rodes fails to act in concert with Early, whose attack on Cemetery Hill, at the left of the town, is partially successful, and if sustained and supported might have been disastrous. But Barlow's division that had been driven back to the batteries, was reinforced by Steinwehr and Schurz and Carroll, and Early's men are dislodged and driven back to the banks of Rock Creek. Thus the second day of battle closed, with brighter prospects for the Union army.

True, we had suffered great losses in the struggle on the left, but the enemy had been even more terribly punished, and all his assaults, left, right, and center, have been repulsed, and still we hold our lines on Cemetery Hill. What the morrow would bring forth no human foresight could tell; but every one felt it must be decisive. And so both armies rested with the certain conviction that the morning would bring with it a renewal of the terrible strife, and that on the work of that third day would depend the destiny of the cause.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the batteries of the Twelfth corps open on Ewell's men, who are threatening our lines at Culp's Hill, and after a vigorous cannonade cease firing to per-

mit our infantry to advance to the charge. But Johnson does not await that charge, but hurls his battalions against our line with fearful impetuosity. He charges in three successive lines, and when he is checked there comes a hand to hand conflict among the rocks that is cruel and murderous. Our reserve artillery is brought into action, and a terrific fire is concentrated on the slopes occupied by the enemy. But for seven hours they hold on with wonderful tenacity, in the hope of breaking through to the Baltimore pike. At every point, however, they find our line impenetrable. Finally, after a desperate struggle, they are driven back from all the advance ground occupied, and with heavy loss are forced to retire to the left bank of Rock Creek; and at 11 o'clock Slocum has recaptured all his lost ground. The success of our right is complete.

But the final charge, the last desperate effort is yet to come. Lee will not relinquish the field and retire back again into Virginia without one more desperate and supreme struggle to vanquish the Union army. He has faith in his men, and believes that even yet he can break our lines. Anticipating such an effort our commander prepared to receive the blow, without knowing where it will fall. Lee himself is at first undecided, but finally determines to direct the assault against the position of the Second Corps at the left of Ziegler's Grove. Pickett's Division of three brigades that had not been in the fight was chosen to lead the charge. Four brigades under Pettigrew and two under Trimble on the left, and one under Wilcox on the right, are to actively support, while Anderson's other brigades are held in reserve. Thus, with three brigades leading and seven brigades supporting, the assaulting column is formed, and the whole rebel line is put into position to await and take advantage of the result.

From 11 to 1 o'clock there was a solemn and ominous stillness; then at a signal one hundred and thirty-eight pieces of rebel cannon opened on our line of batteries on Cemetery Ridge.

This terrific fire, converging on that portion of our line where the assault was to be made, was soon answered by nearly one hundred guns from our own line, and then for an hour more than two hundred cannon made the heavens and the earth tremble with such a fearful and deafening cannonade as the new world had never known. The air was filled with smoke and flame. The deadly missiles shrieked

and howled and screamed and hurtled above and around us. The field is one mighty hell of fire and flame, of terror and of horror. Then, to save their ammunition, our batteries ceased firing, and the enemy, thinking them silenced, stopped their fearful cannonade, and after a few moments of silence their infantry advances.

Their lines emerge from their shelter and move rapidly forward in the open field. Their banners were fluttering in the breeze, and they march as to a pageant. Our artillery open on them at once, and the daylight shines through their ranks again and again. But they close their ranks splendidly, like veterans, as they are, and come steadily on. Shot, shell and shrapnel greet them at every step. Still they come on. They reach the range of our infantry fire, and the music of our Springfields gives them hot welcome. Whole regiments are almost annihilated. Still their shattered lines press forward. And now the soldiers of our line to the right and left, who witness the terrible struggle but cannot share in it, cheer their fighting comrades with shouts that almost deafen the roar of the infantry fire, mingling thus with the terror the wildest enthusiasm of battle. Still the charging column presses on. They pierce our first line, but our men fall back to fight them in the works on the crest of the hill.

The brigades of Hall, and Harrow, and Webb, and Hays, and Stannard, where the fearful shock strikes our line, struggle with terrible earnestness to stay the assault. Pickett's supports fail him right and left. His officers are all killed or wounded; his brigades and regiments are lost in a mingled, maddened mob. A hundred men following the fearless Armistead press up to and gain our battery line. Here the highest wave of the war of the rebellion was spent. Then back over the field went the wreck of that charging column and its supporting brigades. Back over the field, strewing it with their dead and wounded, as the rain of our infantry and the sweep of our batteries drive them back into their defenses, and as they went the cheers of our men that had strengthened the hearts of their fighting comrades were changed into cheers of joy, and along the crest of Cemetery Hill 50,000 patriot heroes made the Heavens ring with the shouts of triumphant joy. The great battle of freedom was fought and won. The nation shall live! "Thanks be to God."

We have given this brief and imperfect glance at the battle of Gettysburg not only to recall its deep significance, but also to refresh our minds with the recital of its imminent peril, of its agonizing suspense, of its terrible fatality, of the vastness of its suffering and sacrifice, of the glory of its heroism and the joy of its great victory.

The most far-reaching results and wider and deeper meaning of that victory, however, come not from regarding it with the thought of a soldier as a mere *military* engagement. Nor does the great significance of this victory rest upon the fact that the soldiers of the Union army had triumphed over the men of the South. The true meaning and the real glory of that triumph consists in the fact that in this great war of ideas, which was to be fought out by the two armies, the fatal heresies of secession and the degrading doctrines of slavery had been shot to death, or at least fatally wounded at Gettysburg. The faith of the army, and the faith of the people in the results of that battle were not disappointed.

From that day the stars in our banner shone brighter, and the complete triumph of our arms and of our cause was, in the faith of the army and of the people, only a question of time. There may be those who think that the victory of our cause was not, and is not yet complete. These monuments which we dedicate to-day will remind such that the battle has been fought and won, and that he is neither wise nor patriotic who seeks to defeat the legitimate results of that final settlement.

I have seen in the newspaper press recently a discussion as to where the rebel monument to be erected to Pickett's Division should be placed; whether at the point where the charge began or where it ended. I have not been interested in that discussion simply because before I reach that question, I want that other question settled as to the right, or fitness, or significance of placing a rebel monument anywhere on the battle-field of Gettysburg, or for that matter, anywhere upon the soil of this Republic. I do not believe there is another nation in the civilized world that would permit a rebel monument to stand upon its soil for a single day, and I can see neither wisdom nor patriotism in building them here.

So, too, we have observed that ever since the war ended in the triumph of our cause, there have been those of our people who



SIXTH OHIO CAVALRY
2 BRIGADE 2 DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

seemed regretful that it was so; and these have all the time been trying to apologize for what the Union army had to do. They seem to say to our brethren of the South, "After all, you were half right and we were half wrong. Let us acknowledge our mutual errors and be friends. Let us mingle the blue and the gray into a beautiful amalgam. Let us engraft the stars and bars upon the stars and stripes. Let the southern rattlesnake coil lovingly around the neck of the northern eagle. Let us note that both sides fought bravely. Let us build Union monuments and rebel monuments and call it a *draw*." Standing here in this sacred place to-day, surrounded by the living and the dead, I protest. The war for the defense of the Nation's life was right, wholly right, eternally right, and the war made to destroy the Republic and build up the slave power was wrong, wholly and eternally wrong. The rebellion, in its inception and prosecution, in its spirit, and in its purpose, was a monstrous crime, and the men who offered their lives to put it down were alike the defenders of the Nation and the benefactors of the race. It is true that the war is over, but it is equally true that by the arbitrament to which the question was referred, the victory of republican government and free civilization is won, let them both be recorded. And now we say to the men who fought us on this field, and to the people of the South, "We welcome you to all that we enjoy as citizens of the Republic which we defended. In that Republic you shall be our peers, but not our masters." We rejoice in the "northern invasion" of capital and labor, and skill and enterprise and educational equipment that to-day is helping to build up the waste places in the South, to develop her boundless resources, and bring to her a prosperity and a greatness never known before. Not in envy, but with gladness and delight we hail the "New South," happy and prosperous and free, and thus it shall be that not for the happiness and glory of the North alone, but for the prosperity and glory of the South as well. Nay, for the freedom and happiness of all our people; Puritan and Huguenot, Quaker and Cavalier, native and foreign born; for our people of every section and race and creed, the Republic shall live. And now as one State, in the great patriotic sisterhood of States which, on this field, plighted in the blood of their sons eternal fealty to the Republic, Ohio comes to-day, and by these, her tributes says to the world

the deeds of deathless valor enacted on this field, inspired by love of country and love of liberty, are worthy to be written on tables of stone to be read by future ages, even as they are worthy to be treasured in the hearts of a grateful people. Then while these massive blocks and columns stand their fame shall endure, and when through the centuries these shall have crushed to dust, so that their legends no longer tell the matchless story of loyalty and heroism, still, in the hearts of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, shall live the memory and fame of the men who fought for the life of the American Republic on the field of Gettysburg.

Before the benediction letters were read from General Carl Schurz and General John Gibbon regretting their inability to comply with the invitation to be present. Both letters were highly complimentary to the conduct of the Ohio troops in the battle.

Salute to the Ohio Dead

At the close of the exercises at the Rostrum the Fourteenth Regiment National Guard was drawn up, and stood with inverted arms around that portion of the National Cemetery known as the Ohio section, the graves in which had been beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, the latter the gift of the ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity. The section from Battery E, First Ohio Light Artillery, then proceeded to fire a salute to the Ohio Dead of the Battle, but only a few rounds had been discharged when, by a premature explosion, Corporal Oros Grisso, who was No. 1 in the section, was severely and, as the sequel proved, fatally injured. This melancholy accident was a painful close to what was otherwise a most beautiful and appropriate ceremony.

Special Dedicatory Exercises

During the afternoon special reunion and dedicatory exercises were held at the memorials of the Fourth and One Hundred and Seventh Infantry by former soldiers of those regiments and their friends. Both these meetings were largely attended.

Fourth Infantry Dedication

The exercises at the Fourth Infantry memorial were as follows, Colonel L. W. Carpenter presiding:

MUSIC—By the Fourteenth Regiment O. N. G. Band.

PRAYER—By Rev. W. E. Moore, Chaplain Fourteenth Regiment O. N. G.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS—By Col. L. W. Carpenter.

SONG—By Fourteenth Regiment O. N. G. Quartette.

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT—By Adj. Wm. W. Wallace.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS—By Maj. Gen. S. S. Carroll.

MUSIC—Fourteenth Regiment O. N. G. Band.

ADDRESS—By Col. J. H. Carr.

SONG—"America"—By the Fourteenth Regiment Quartette, audience joining in the chorus.

BENEDICTION.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry Dedication

The exercises at the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry memorial were as follows, Major A. Vignos presiding:

PRAYER—By Rev. W. O. Siffert, Co. A, Newcomerstown, Ohio.

MUSIC—"America"—Sung by the audience, Miss Blanche Vignos, organist.

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT—Capt. John M. Lutz, Co. E, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS—Captain A. J. Rider, Navarre, Ohio.

MUSIC—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

IMPROMPTU ADDRESSES—Gen. Ed. S. Meyer, Co. C, Cleveland, Ohio; Gen. W. Noble, Seventeenth Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn.; Col. John S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. George Billow, Co. I, Akron, Ohio; Rev. W. O. Siffert, and others.

MUSIC—"The Evergreen Shore"—Misses Vignos and Lutz, Mr. R. A. Lyttle, Bendersville, Pa., and others, the audience joining in the chorus.

BENEDICTION.

Twenty-ninth Infantry Encampment

Members of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry Association pitched an encampment near their memorial, in the woods on Culp's Hill, and there enjoyed a reunion.

Various other regimental reunions, more or less numerous attended, were held.

Ohio Camp Fire

In the evening a very interesting "Ohio Camp Fire" took place at the Court House, General J. S. Robinson presiding.

Statements of Expenditures

For detailed statements of the expenditures made by the Commission from the appropriations for the Gettysburg memorials reference is made to the current annual reports of the Adjutant-General and Auditor of State.

Care of the Memorials

The Governor being ex-officio a director of the Battle-Field Memorial Association, with power to appoint a proxy when unable to attend personally the meetings of the Association, it is respectfully suggested that provision should be made for the annual inspection of the memorials by the Governor or his substitute, with a view to securing proper care of these noble monuments.

Publication Requested

In conclusion it should be stated that numerous petitions have been received by the Commission from former soldiers requesting publication of a full account of the dedicatory proceedings, including the programme and addresses, in pamphlet form. As this report embodies the substance of all that is contemplated in these petitions, its publication will doubtless be accepted as a satisfactory compliance therewith. It seems highly desirable, however, that the report, when published, should be accompanied by accurate drawings of all the memorials, and it is respectfully suggested that, for this purpose, together with the publication of the report, a special appropriation should be made by the General Assembly.

✧ Postscript ✧

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 30, 1888.

Since the delivery of the foregoing report, the remaining duties with which the Memorial Commission is charged by law have been substantially fulfilled.

On the 9th of January, 1888, a change in the membership of the Commission took place by the retirement of Hon. Emil Kiesewetter, owing to the expiration of his term of office as Auditor of State. Mr. Kiesewetter was succeeded by Hon. E. W. Poe, Auditor of State elect.

The memorial of the Eighth Ohio Infantry was completed under the contract originally made with R. R. King, of Norwalk, Ohio, and was erected upon the battle-field during the month of February last. It stands upon the position held by the regiment, on the Emmittsburg Road.

A proposition from the Battle-field Memorial Association to place beside each of the four Ohio battery memorials a piece of artillery of the same kind and calibre as used in the battle, was accepted by the Ohio Commission. Four guns suitable for this purpose were donated by the National Government, and have been mounted upon iron carriages, and placed as proposed by the Association. The entire expense to the Commission of procuring, mounting, and placing these guns was two hundred dollars. They comprise three brass twelve-pounder pieces, placed one of them with each of the memorials to Batteries I, K, and L, and one six-pounder Parrott gun, placed with the memorial to Battery H.

All debts incurred under contracts for the memorials have been fully paid, leaving an unexpended balance of the original appropria-

tions, from which balance the Commission has been authorized to apply the sum of one thousand dollars to the publication of its report. The act of the General Assembly conferring this authority of publication is as follows:

[House Bill No. 231.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Gettysburg Memorial Commission to publish its report in pamphlet form and making an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Gettysburg Memorial Commission is hereby authorized to have printed in pamphlet form, five thousand (5,000) copies of the official report of that commission, said publication to contain an accurate photo-engraving or other suitable drawing of each one of the twenty memorials erected by the State under the auspices of said commission on the battle field at Gettysburg.

SEC. 2. The distribution of said report when printed shall be as follows: Two thousand copies by the General Assembly; two thousand copies by the Gettysburg Memorial Commission, and one thousand copies by the Adjutant-General.

SEC. 3. Said commission is hereby authorized to pay the expense of engraving and printing said official report, out of the unexpended balance appropriated by the act passed April 21, 1886, entitled "An act to amend and supplement an act entitled 'an act to appropriate money to purchase lands upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battle-field of Gettysburg.'"

SEC. 4. After the printing herein authorized shall have been completed, the engraved plates purchased and used for the illustration thereof, shall be deposited with the Adjutant-General for permanent safe keeping.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

NOAH H. ALBAUGH,

Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

WM. C. LYON,

President of the Senate.

Passed March 30, 1888.

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